

# EUROBAROMETER 61

## Spring 2004

PUBLIC OPINION IN THE EU15

### FIRST RESULTS

**Fieldwork: February - March 2004**

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This document does not represent the point of view of the European Commission.

The interpretations and opinions contained in it are solely those of the authors.



## Preface

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This spring's Standard Eurobarometer (Number 61, 16,216 people questioned face-to-face between 20 February and 28 March 2004) shows the following points:

- EU15 citizens are divided as to their expectations for the coming year: more positive for their country's economic situation, but less positive about their own financial situation.
- The European Union and the United Nations are more trusted than are national governments and parliaments.
- More than half of EU15 citizens trust the European Parliament and nearly half trust the European Commission.
- Almost half of EU15 citizens continue to believe that their country's membership of the European Union is a good thing. Less than one-fifth considers membership to be a bad thing.
- Support for the euro remains stable and high, with three-fifths of EU15 citizens supporting it and two-thirds of those in the euro-zone doing so.
- As 1 May approaches, a plurality of EU15 citizens continue to support enlargement
- Support for the common foreign and security policy remains at a very high level and has increased slightly.
- A strong majority of the EU15 citizens is in favour of a Constitution for the Union.
- One in two EU15 citizens say that they are likely to vote in the European Parliament elections in June 2004.
- The three main issues EU15 citizens believe should be focused on in the European Parliament elections are employment, immigration and the fight against crime.

*Standard Eurobarometer surveys are carried out twice a year. Each set of surveys results in the publication of some key indicators some weeks after the actual work on the ground, followed by the publication of a complete report a few months later.*

*The complete Eurobarometer 61 report will be available in July 2004.*

# 1. Stable background: personal situation more positive than country's situation

## 1.1 EU15 citizens' expectations for the coming year

Pessimism about the year to come, as it was in the previous semester, is more marked in the public domain than in the private sphere: general perceptions of the economic situation and of the employment situation in the country remain quite negative. However, citizens of the EU15 are less pessimistic about their personal employment situation and household financial situation.

The economic situation in their country remains the element about which the most EU15 citizens are the most pessimistic, although they are less so than last Autumn (43%, -3 percentage points). The proportion thinking that the economic situation will worsen has fallen dramatically in Greece (23%, -33) and in Ireland (26%, -24). When compared to the First Results of the previous wave, EU15 citizens' expectations that the economic situation in their country will be better are slightly more positive, with 18% (+2 percentage points) saying so. Greeks, who are the most positive, also have the most change (34%, +18), along with the Dutch (22%, +9) and the Irish (28%, +8). Belgians (13%, +2), Germans (13%, =) and the Italians (13%, -2) are the least positive of all EU15 countries about the economic situation in the coming year.

The outlook regarding the employment situation in the country continues to deteriorate: Only 15% think that it will get better, which is the lowest level since the question was introduced on a regular basis ten years ago, while 48% expect the situation to worsen. Negative expectations are much less widespread than last time in Greece: (28%, -27) and Ireland (31%, -10). Overall, the Greeks are the most optimistic (30%, +15) and the Germans (8%, -2) the least so.

The picture is brighter with regard to the personal job situation of the respondents: As in the previous wave, 60% expect no major change, and 21% are optimistic. Of all countries, Germans are the least positive (12%, =) while the Spanish (28%, +1) and the Irish (28%, +3) believe most strongly that the year to come will be better.

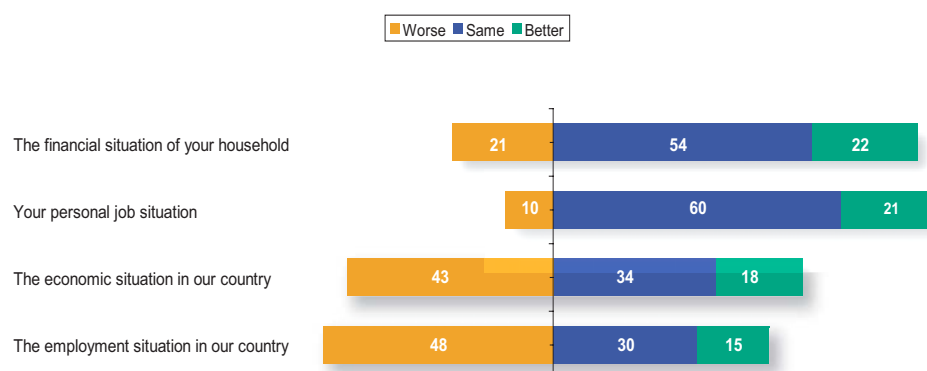
For household financial situation in the coming year, Greeks (+11) have the most positive change, with the Austrians (-4) again having the most negative change. Germans are again the overall least optimistic (11%, =) while the Greeks (34%, +11) are the most so.

On a country by country basis, Greece and Ireland are consistently less pessimistic than last year on all measures. It appears possible, from Greece's across the board increased optimism, that Greeks expect the Olympics, to be held Summer 2004 in Athens, to have a positive financial and employment impact upon both private and public spheres, including improved infrastructure. Greece's recent elections<sup>1</sup>, in which the conservative party won a clear majority after making campaign promises of taking effective measures to revive the economy, including tax cuts for businesses and a reform of the administration, may have played a role as well.

The countries which have negative changes across all categories are consistently Austria and Portugal, although the degree of change differs. [Tables 1, 2, 3, 4]

<sup>1</sup> Greece's elections were held on 7 March 2004, during the period in which the surveys were carried out.

### Citizens' expectations for the next twelve months

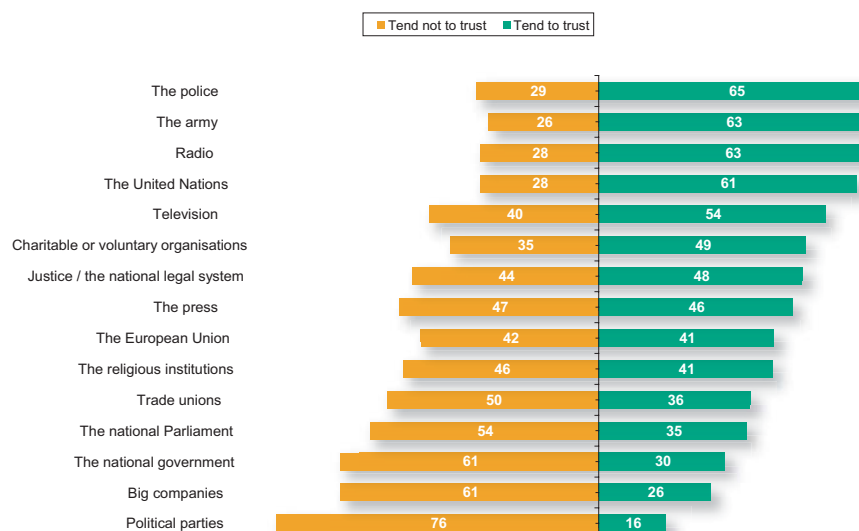


## 1.2 Trust in national political institutions remain low

While political parties remain the least trustworthy of a list of institutions, according to EU15 citizens, trust has increased by one point, to 16 per cent. Increases in Greece (28%, +8), Luxembourg (31%, +5) and Spain (27%, +4)<sup>2</sup> are largely responsible for the overall increase in trust in political parties among citizens. On a country by country basis, the United Kingdom trusts its political parties the least (10%) while Denmark does so the most (32%).

The European Union (41%, =) and the United Nations (49%, +1) remain more trustworthy in EU15 citizens' opinions than do national governments (30%, -1) and national parliaments (35%, no change). Feelings about the European Union are more or less equally divided between trust and lack of trust, with 42% (no change) tending not to trust the EU.

### Trust in certain institutions



Although there has been no change in trust in the EU overall, on the country level, there have been some significant shifts: Austrians' trust in the EU has dropped (31%, -5), while in Finland (40%, +7), France (42%, +5) and Belgium (49%, +4) it has increased sharply. The United Kingdom is again the country with the lowest level of trust (19%) while Greece has the highest (68%).

<sup>2</sup> It should be noted that the survey was carried out in Spain between 22 February and 18 March 2004, thereby including the terrorist attacks of 11 March and the elections of 14 March.

For trust in the United Nations, there are, again, some country differences: the United Kingdom (45%, -6) has decreased its trust of the UN somewhat, while Finland (68%, +6) has increased. Sweden (76%) trusts the United Nations the most, while Greece (40%) does so the least.

Trust in national governments and parliaments has also undergone some significant shifts. The national governments of Denmark (44%, -9) and Sweden (48%, -6) have lost trust, while those of Finland (59%, +10), Greece, which experienced a change of government in March 2004, (55%, +8), and Ireland (39%, +8) have gained. Overall, trust in national governments ranges from 19% of Britons to 61% of Luxembourgers.

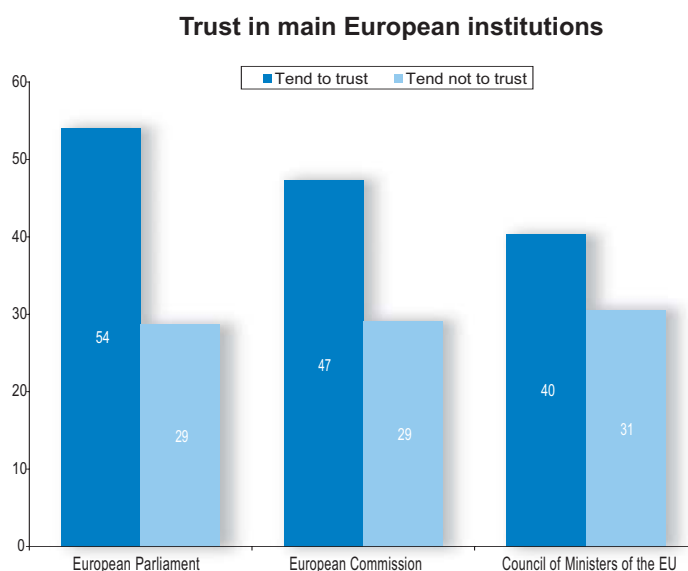
In terms of national parliaments, Greece and Ireland have again increased in trust (63%, +9; 40%, +6), as has Finland (58%, +6), while Portugal (37%, -9) and Denmark (63%, -5) have decreased. The least trusting are again the Britons, with 25% trusting their national parliament, compared to a high of 63% of Greeks and Danes.

The national justice/legal systems are also more trusted than are national governments, at 48% (+1). Since Eurobarometer 60, trust has dropped most in Portugal (36%, -9) and in the United Kingdom (37%, -6), while it has increased in Spain (47%, +6), Italy (46%, +5) and Greece (73%, +5). Belgians, at 30%, have the least trust in their justice/legal system, while Danes (76%) have the most. [Table 5].

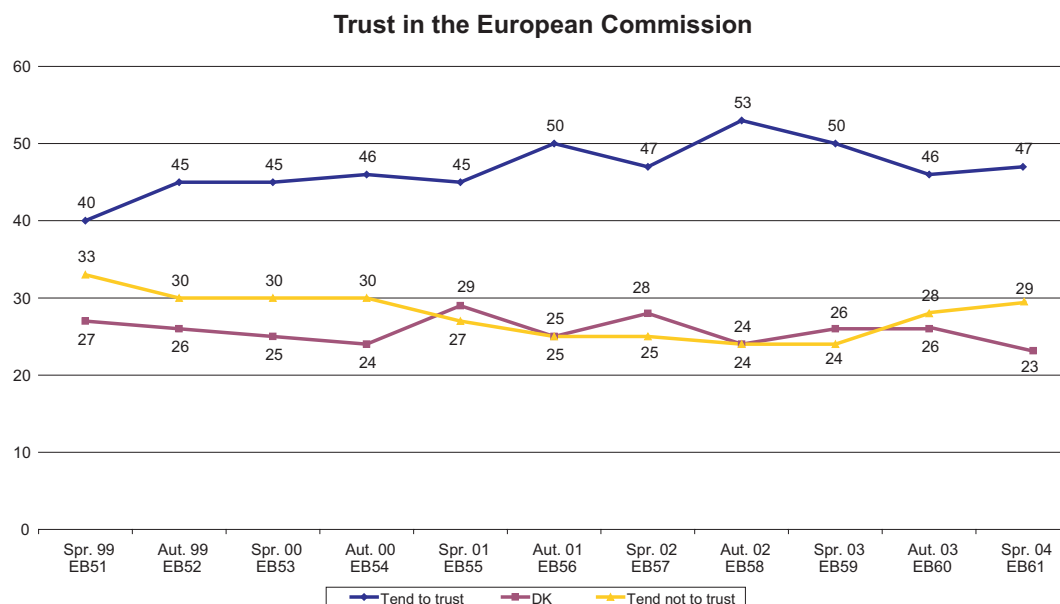
## 2. Support for the European Union and its main policies

### 2.1 Trust in EU institutions

Over half of EU15 citizens (54%) trust the European Parliament, the same percentage as last semester, while nearly half (47%) trust the European Commission, an increase of 1 point. Trust in the Council of Ministers is the lowest of the three main institutions, at 40%, but shows a 2 point increase over last year across the EU15. Greeks trust the EP the most (70%), while Luxembourgers trust the Commission (66%) and the Council of Ministers (61%) the most. The United Kingdom shows the least trust in all three institutions (30%, 26%, 18%). One might note that, while the United Kingdom indicates the least trust for the European Union and its institutions, the UK is also the country of the EU15 in which trust for the national government and parliament is the lowest (see above)



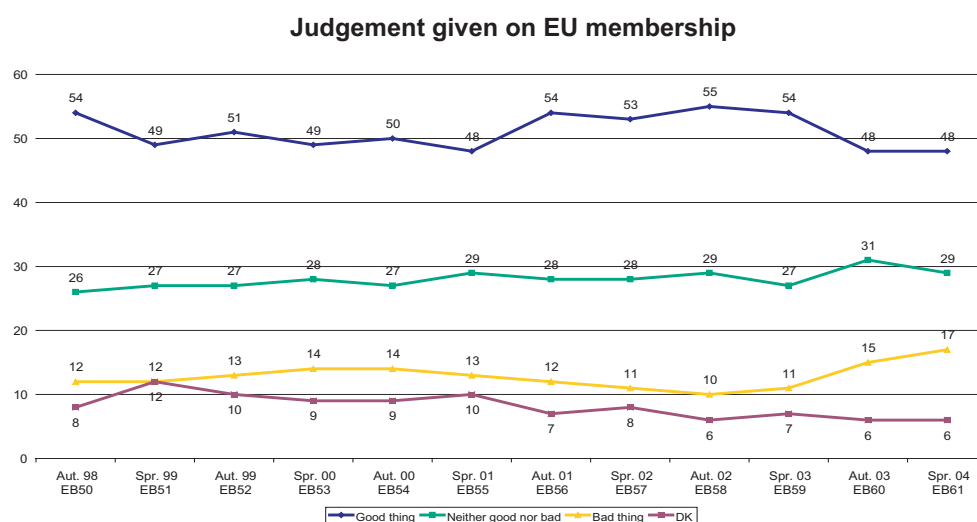
The slight increase in trust in the European Commission reverses the downward trend of the last few years. The percentage of those tending not to trust the Commission has increased as well, by 1 point, although still not reaching the high point of lack of trust of 30% reached in 2000. The percentage of those who do not know has decreased by 3 percentage points, indicating more knowledge of the Commission, resulting in stronger opinions.



Since last Autumn, Belgium and Finland each trust the European Commission more (+8), while Austria does so less (-5). For the European Parliament, Belgium again has become more trusting (+6), while Austria has become less so (-7). Belgium, joined by Luxembourg, is again the country showing the most increase in trust in the Council of Ministers (+5), while Austria again shows its dropping trust (-5). [Tables 6a, 6b]

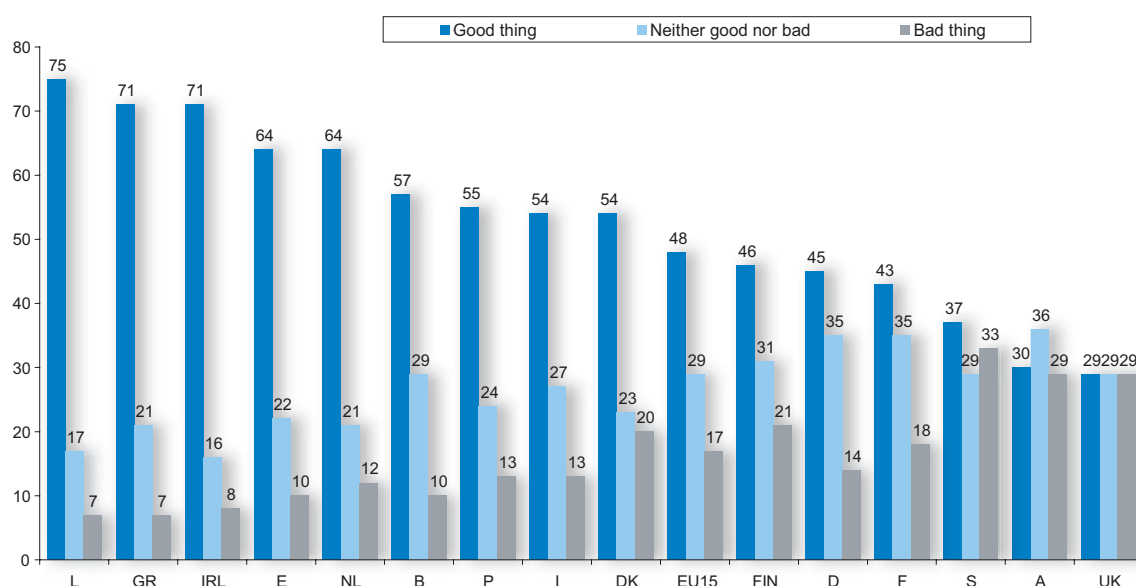
## 2.2 Belief that membership in the EU is a “good thing” remains steady

EU15 citizens’ opinion that membership of their country in the European Union is a good thing has remained unchanged, at 48 per cent, while there has been a slight decrease (29%, -2) of those who believe it is neither a good thing nor a bad thing, and, while the overall figure remains very low, there has been an increase of 2 points of those who believe it is a bad thing (17%). The highest level ever, 17% was reached in 1981 and 1996 as well.



National differences reveal that Greece's belief that membership is a good thing has increased the most strongly, with nearly three-quarters (71%, +9) noting so. Finland's support for membership has increased strongly as well (46%, +7), nearly reaching the EU15 average. Austria (30%,-5) and Italy (54%, -4) are the two countries where believing membership is a good thing has decreased most strongly. Luxembourg (75%) most strongly believes that membership is a good thing, while the United Kingdom does so the least (29%). Sweden, at 33%, most strongly believes that EU membership is a bad thing. In all countries, more people express positive opinions than negative ones, except in the UK where the two groups balance each other. [Table 7]

**Judgement given on EU membership (by country)**



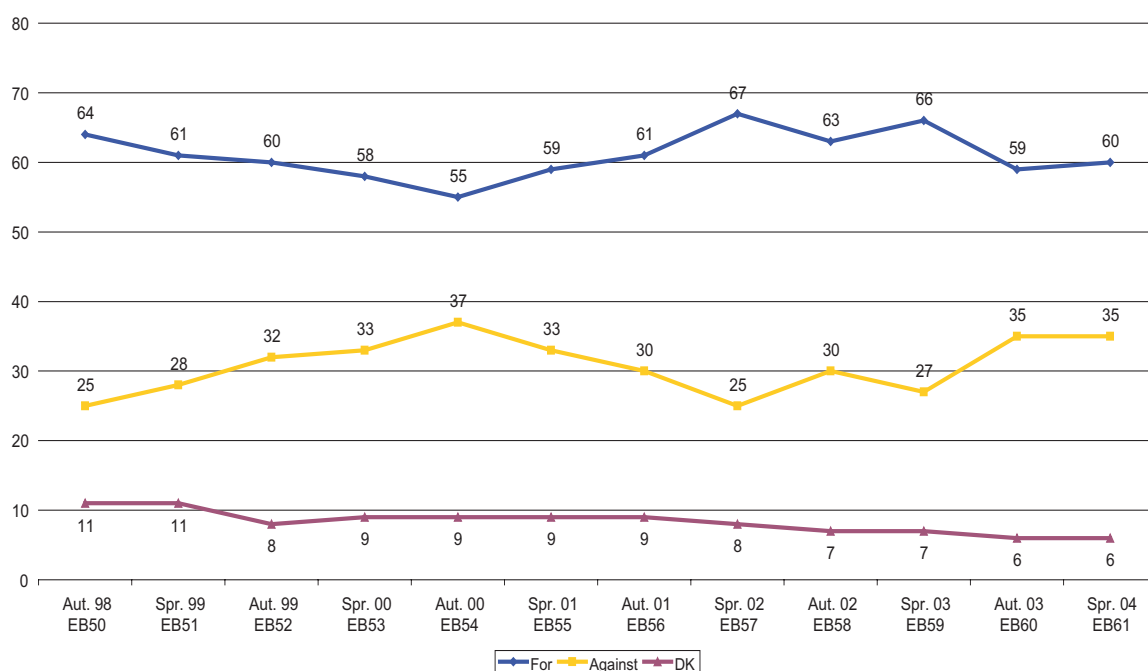
There has been an increase of 1 point for the slightly different, but closely related question, of whether one's country has, on balance, benefited from membership in the EU, to 47% of EU15 citizens believing that their countries have benefited. Greece (82%, +7) and Finland (46%, +6) are again those with the strongest positive change, while Sweden (27%, -4) and Denmark (64%, -3) have the strongest negative change. Greeks (82%) believe most strongly that Greece has benefited from EU membership, while the United Kingdom (30%) believes so the least. [Table 8]

### 2.3 Support for the euro remains constant

Support for the single currency, the euro, has remained constant, reversing the downward trend from Eurobarometer 59, with 60% of EU15 citizens being pro-euro. Opposition to the single currency has remained the same, at 35%, as has the percentage of those who do not know. The strongest movers were Luxembourg (+5), Sweden and Spain (+4) and the Netherlands (-4).

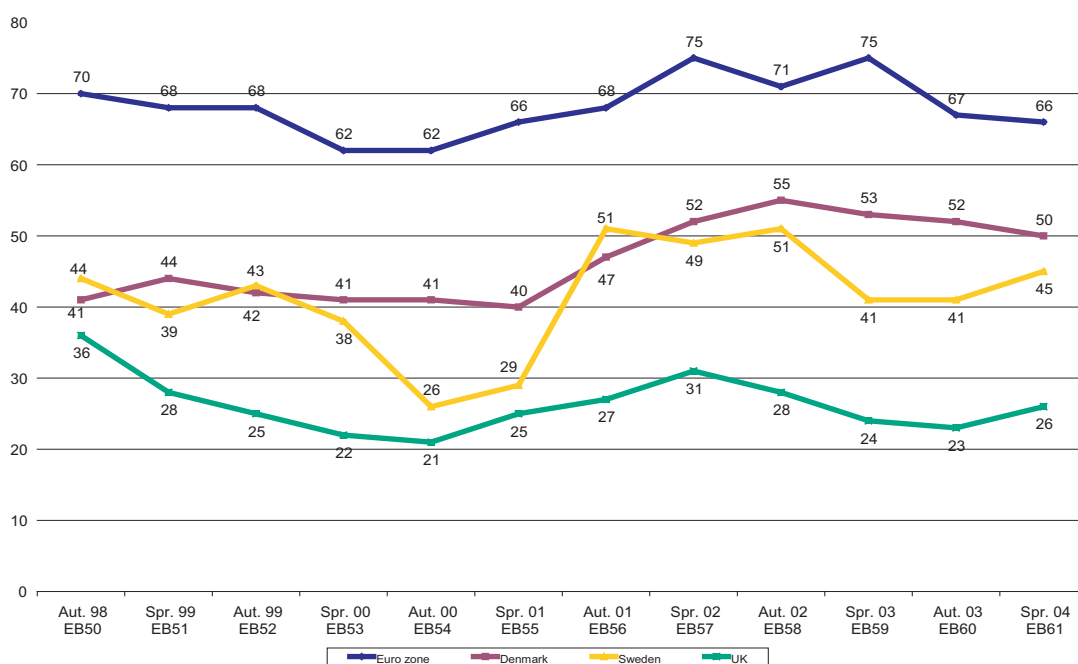
Support for the single currency within the euro-zone has sunk slightly (66%, -1). In Eurobarometer 61, of the euro-zone countries, Luxembourgers (88%) are the most in favour of the euro, while the Germans and the Dutch (58%) are the least in favour. [Table 9]



**Support for the single currency 1998-2004**

### A declining but strong opposition to the euro in the UK

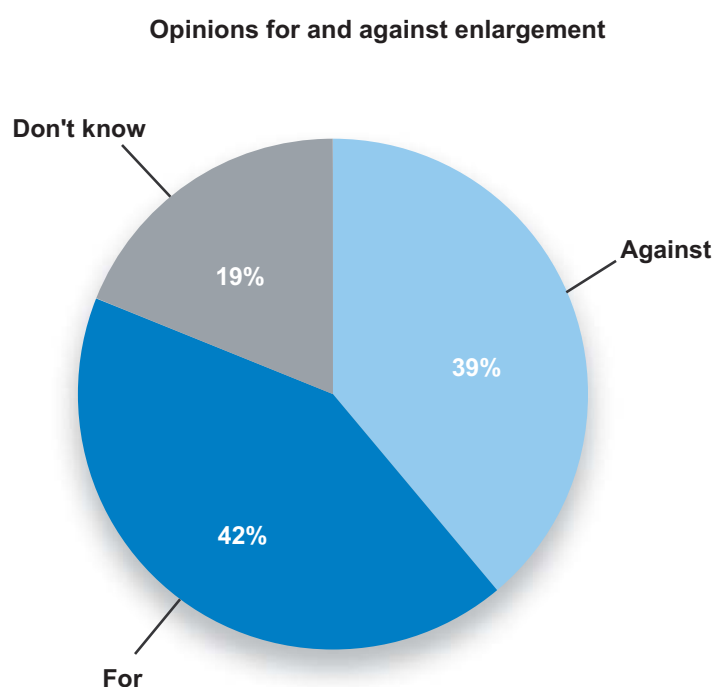
The situation varies among the three “pre-in” countries: Danes’ support for the euro has decreased slightly (50%, -2), while the Swedes’ (45%) has increased by 4 points. The United Kingdom remains the country with the lowest support for the euro, but with the strongest increase in support among the non-euro-zone members (26%, +3). In this country, 61% (-4) are against the single currency.

**Support for the single currency 1998-2004**

## 2.4 Support for enlargement falters as 1 May approaches

As the largest enlargement yet of the European Union comes around the corner, a plurality of EU15 citizens remain in favour: 42% favour the enlargement to include ten new countries in May, while 39% are against it.

Overall, support for enlargement has fallen 5 points to 42%, but, as the wording of the question in Eurobarometer 61 differed slightly from that of previous Eurobarometers, one should be cautious in interpreting the trend results<sup>3</sup>.



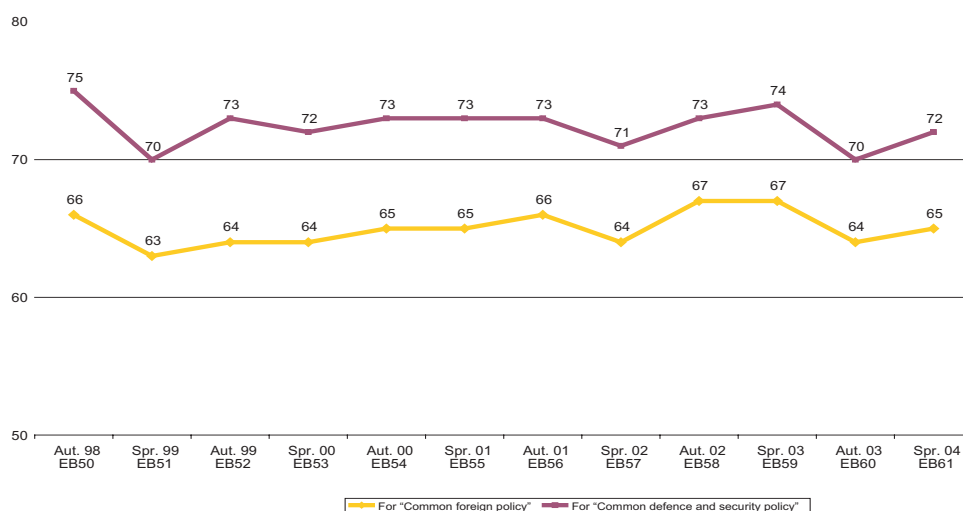
In eight of the EU15 Member states, a majority of the population supports enlargement while opposition predominates in the seven others. Greece is the country most in favour of enlargement, at 66%, while Germany is the country least in favour (28%). [Table 10]

## 2.5 Support for the Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) increases

Overall, EU15 citizens believe that the European Union should have a common foreign policy, with 72% (+2) in favour. Slightly fewer EU15 citizens, but still a strong majority, are supportive of a common defence and security policy (65%, +1).

<sup>3</sup> The question posed in Eurobarometer 61 asked whether the respondent was for or against “The enlargement of the European Union to include ten new countries in May”, rather than for or against “The enlargement of the European Union to include new countries” as had been asked in previous Eurobarometers. This change in wording, which highlighted the proximity of enlargement for clarification purposes, may in part be responsible for the five-point drop in support.

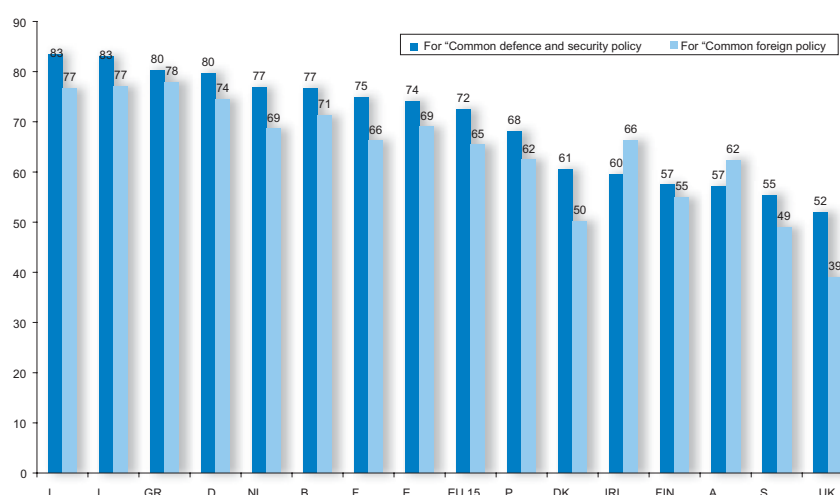
### Support for a Common Foreign Policy and for a Common Defence and Security Policy 1998-2004



Support for a common foreign policy has increased most strongly in Ireland (66%, +5) and in the United Kingdom (39%, +4), while it has decreased most in Denmark (50%, -6). The most in favour is Greece (78%), while the least in favour is the United Kingdom (39%).

For a common defence and security policy, the trend is likewise upward, with some very strong increases: Sweden registers an eleven-point increase to 55% while Finland has moved to 57% of the population supporting this policy (+9). Ireland (60%, +7) has also moved more strongly in favour, while Austria (57%, -7) has shifted down by the same amount. The United Kingdom has increased by 4 points, meaning that a majority (52%) of Britons again support a common defence and security policy. The most positive overall is Italy (83%), while the least so is the United Kingdom. [Tables 11, 12]

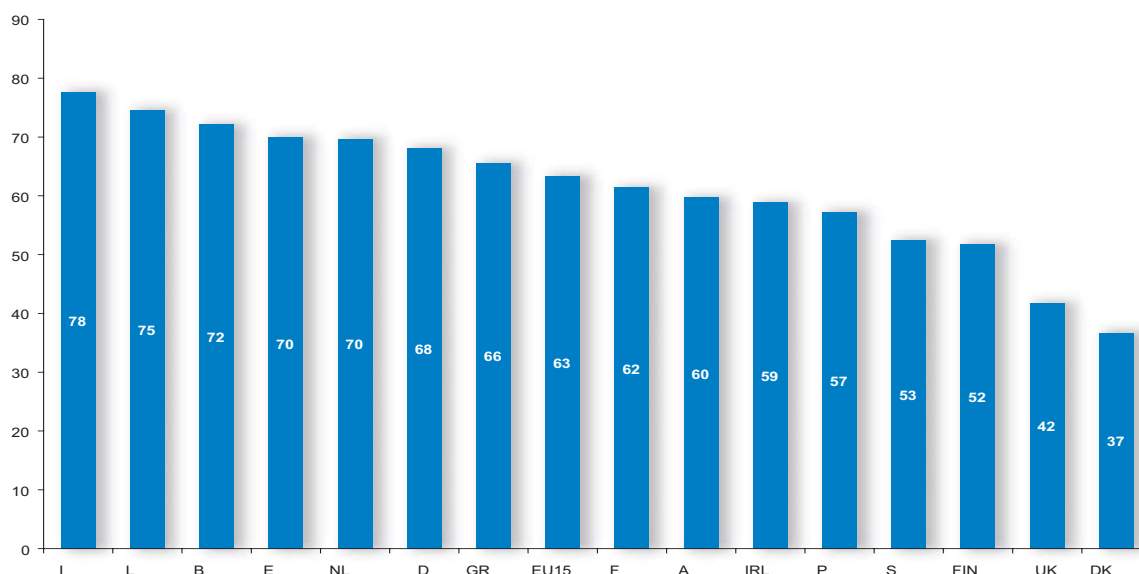
### Support for a Common Foreign Policy and for a Common Defence and Security Policy (by country)



## 2.6 Almost two-thirds of EU15 citizens in favour of a Constitution for the Union

Sixty-three per cent of EU15 citizens say they support such a step, while 17% disagree. It must be noted that the wording of the question has changed<sup>4</sup>, which means that comparisons with the previous wave should be approached delicately.

Europeans in favour of a Constitution (by country)



Italy and Luxembourg remain the staunchest supporters, with three-quarters or more of the population supporting a constitution, while the United Kingdom and Denmark are the only two countries with under 50% support. [Table 13]

## 3. Democracy in the EU15: expectation and participation

### 3.1 European Parliament elections: EU15 citizens say they are important – uncertainty about the turnout

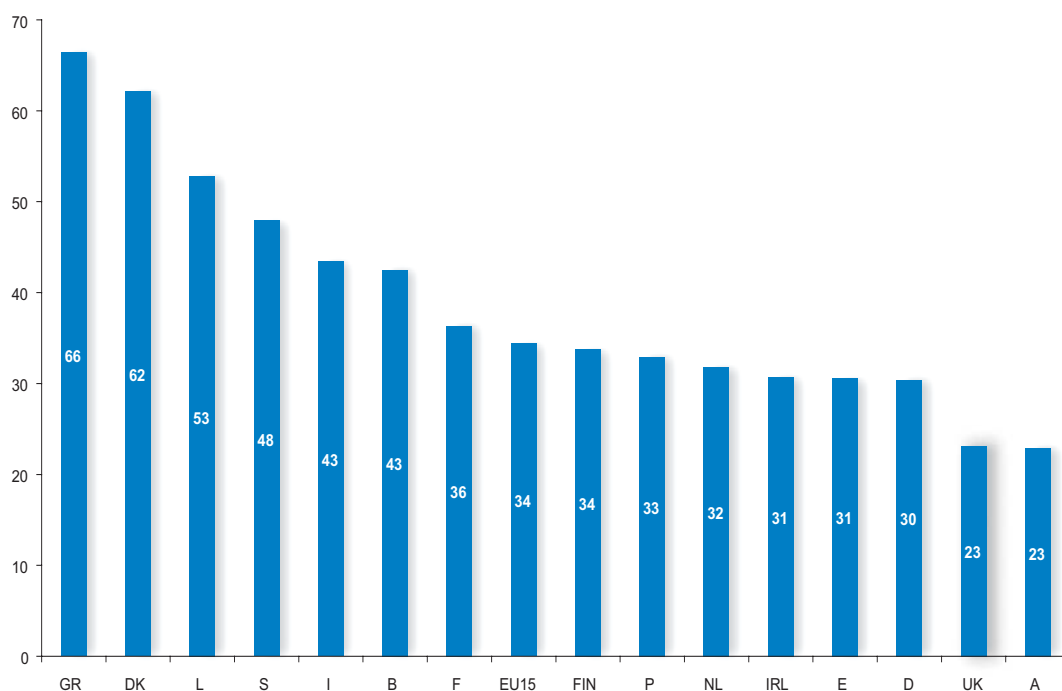
The upcoming European Parliament elections in June 2004, 20% of EU15 citizens totally agree, and 46% tend to agree, are very important. Indeed, 13% totally agree that the European Parliament has more power than their national lower house of parliament, and 31% tend to agree with this statement.

When asked to rate their likelihood to vote in the EP elections in June on a 10-point scale, ranging from 1=would definitely not vote to 10=would definitely vote, EU15 citizens average at 6.87, in other words, tending to vote. Greeks are the most likely to vote, at 8.87, while Britons are the least likely to do so (5.51).

Following their belief in the importance of the elections, over one-third (34%) of EU15 citizens ranked themselves as “10”, saying they definitely would vote in the EP elections. Two-thirds of Greeks say that they will definitely vote, as do 62% of Danes and over half of Luxembourgers (53%). Austrians and Britons have the lowest percentage of those noting that they will definitely vote, at 23 per cent.

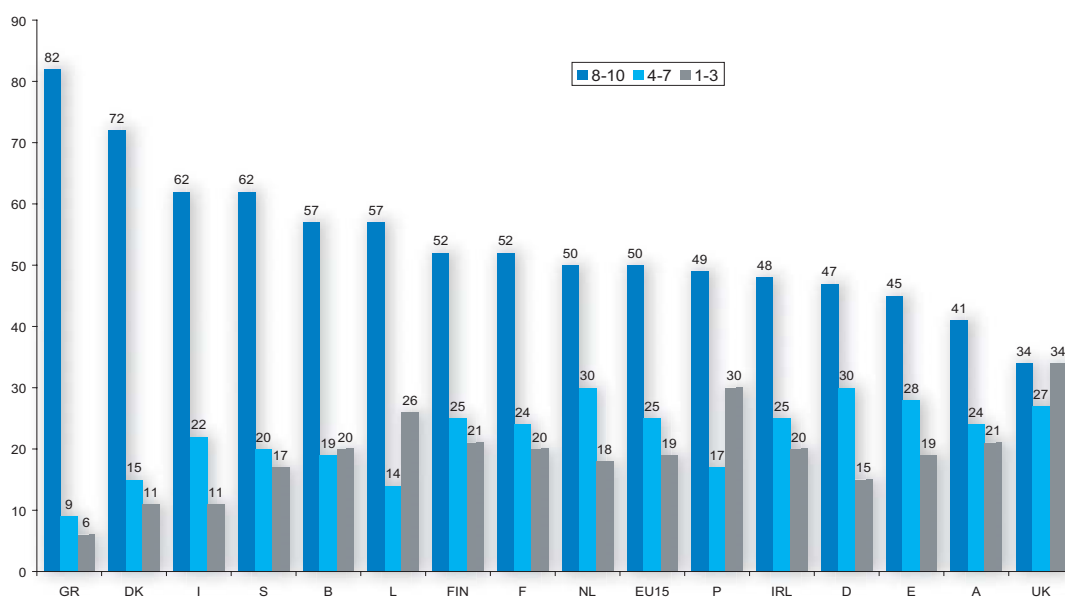
<sup>4</sup> The text for this question changed slightly in EB 61, with the question as one of a series of questions reading: “What is your opinion on each of the following statements? A constitution for the European Union (for, against). In previous years, the question read “Do you think that the European Union should/should not have a constitution?”

**Percentage of europeans saying they will definitely vote in the EP elections  
(by country)**



When the results are looked at in a more differentiated manner, a more positive picture emerges. When, on the 1-10 scale, the values for 1-3, 4-7 and 8-10 are summed<sup>5</sup>, in other words, when those values corresponding to “likely not to vote”, “might vote” and “likely to vote” are added together, it becomes clear that, across the EU15 – with the exception of the United Kingdom – many more EU15 citizens are more likely to vote than not. Fifty per cent say that they are likely to vote. 25% that they might do so, and just 19% indicate that they likely will not vote. Voting intention ranges from a high of 82% of Greeks who are likely to vote to a low of 34% of Britons who will likely do so. [Table 14]

**Voting intention (by country)**

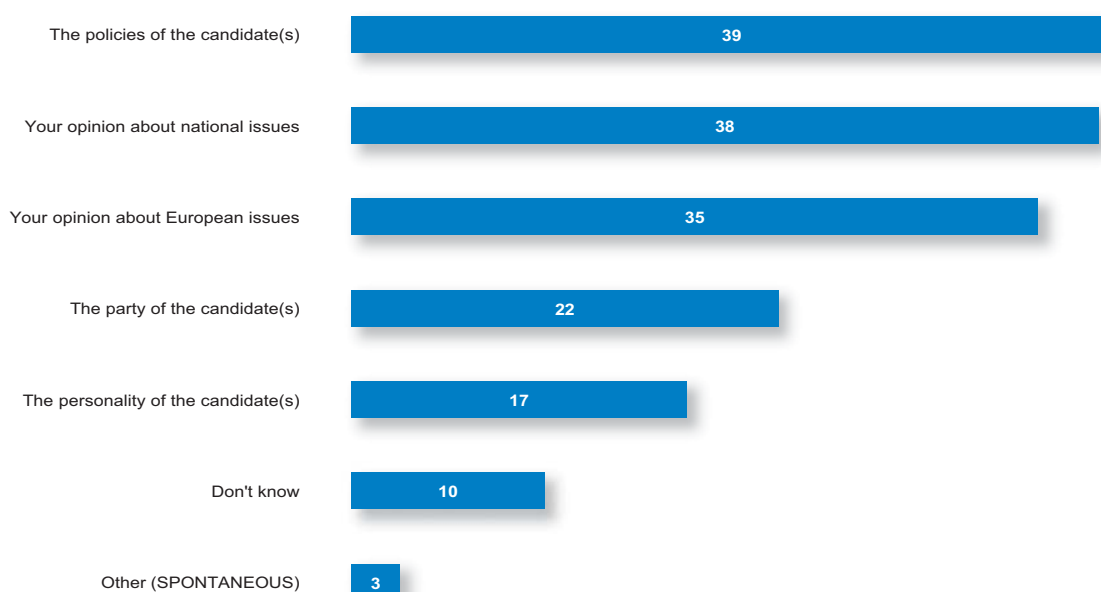


<sup>5</sup> Only one response was possible for this question, so double-counting does not arise as a potential issue.

### 3.2 Policies more important than party affiliation in vote decision

Of those EU15 citizens who do not exclude the possibility of voting in the EP elections, 39% say that the policies of the candidates will be an important factor influencing their decision of how to cast their ballot. Multiple responses were possible for this question. In close second place was voters' opinion on national issues, with 38%, followed by voters' opinion on European issues, with 35 per cent. In a more distant fourth was the party of the candidate(s), with 22%, followed by the personality of the candidates at 17 per cent.

#### Most important reasons for deciding for whom to vote

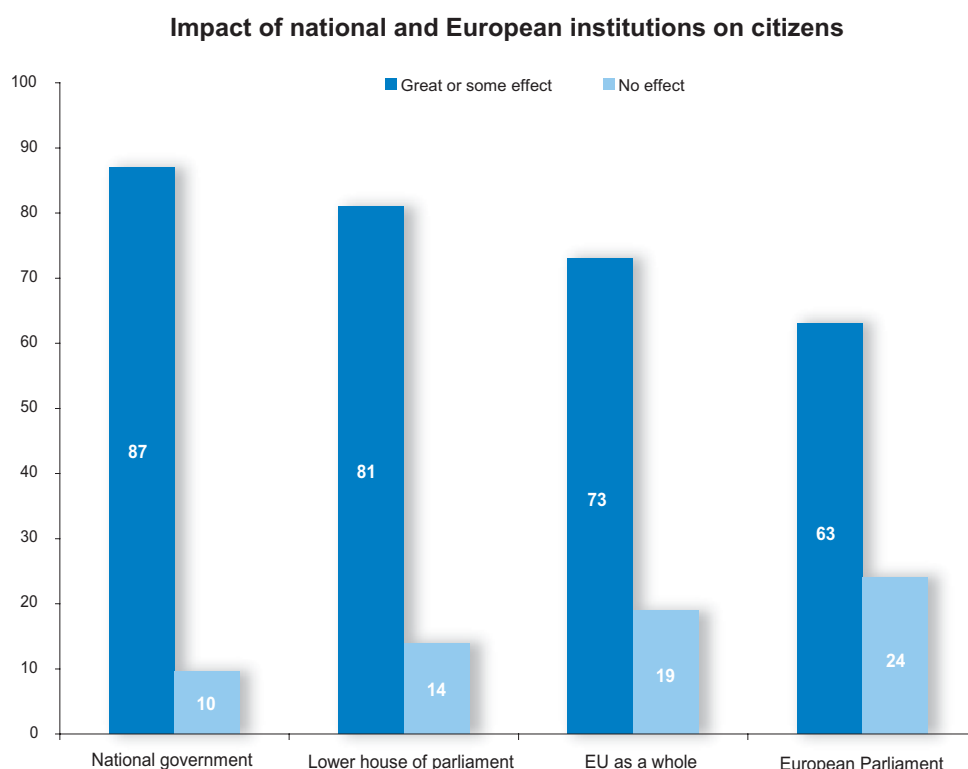


The range of responses across the EU15 varies as well. For policies as an important factor, the range reached from 53% in France to 23% in Austria. On national issues, 47% of Swedes noted that this was an important factor, while just 26% of Belgians agreed. With respect to the voters' opinion about European issues, the range started at 48% in Sweden, reaching to a low of 14% in Portugal.

The party of a candidate as an important reason to make a decision was selected by just 31% of Finnish potential voters and 14% of potential British voters. EU15 citizens selected the personality of candidates as the fifth and final important reason upon which to base a vote, with a very high 44% of Finns agreeing (the second-highest score is 29% in Austria), ranging to just 8% in the United Kingdom. [Table 15]

### 3.3 Impact of institutions on EU15 citizens

When asked as to the impact of actions, decisions, etc. of their national government, the lower house of national parliament, the EU as a whole and the European Parliament on people like them, EU15 citizens tend to believe more strongly that their national institutions have either great or some effect upon them, while fewer believe that the EU and the EP do so.



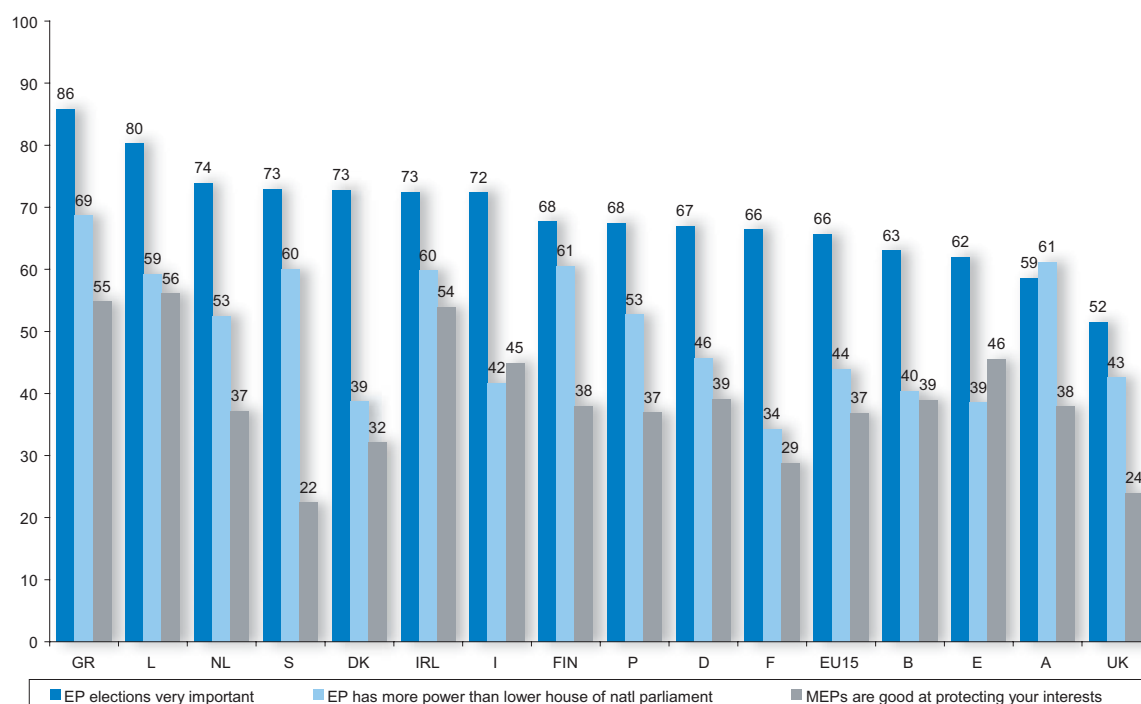
Many more believe that their national institutions have a great effect (government: 49%, parliament: 39%) upon them than do the EU (22%) or the EP (16%). With respect to some effect, however, EU15 citizens give the European institutions higher scores than the national ones (government: 39%, lower house of parliament: 42%, EU: 51%, EP: 47%). [Table 16]

### 3.4 European Parliament: protecting interests, power, importance

While EU15 citizens feel that their national institutions have more effect upon their lives than do European institutions, they nonetheless indicate that the European parliament elections are very important (66% either totally agree with or tend to agree with this statement), with 86% of Greeks saying so and a low of 52% of Britons.

Nearly half (44%) believe that the EP has more power than the lower house of their national parliaments (69% of Greeks believe so, as do 34% of the French), and 37% feel that Members of the European Parliament are good at protecting their interests (ranging from a high of 56% of Luxembourgers to 22% of Swedes). [Table 17]

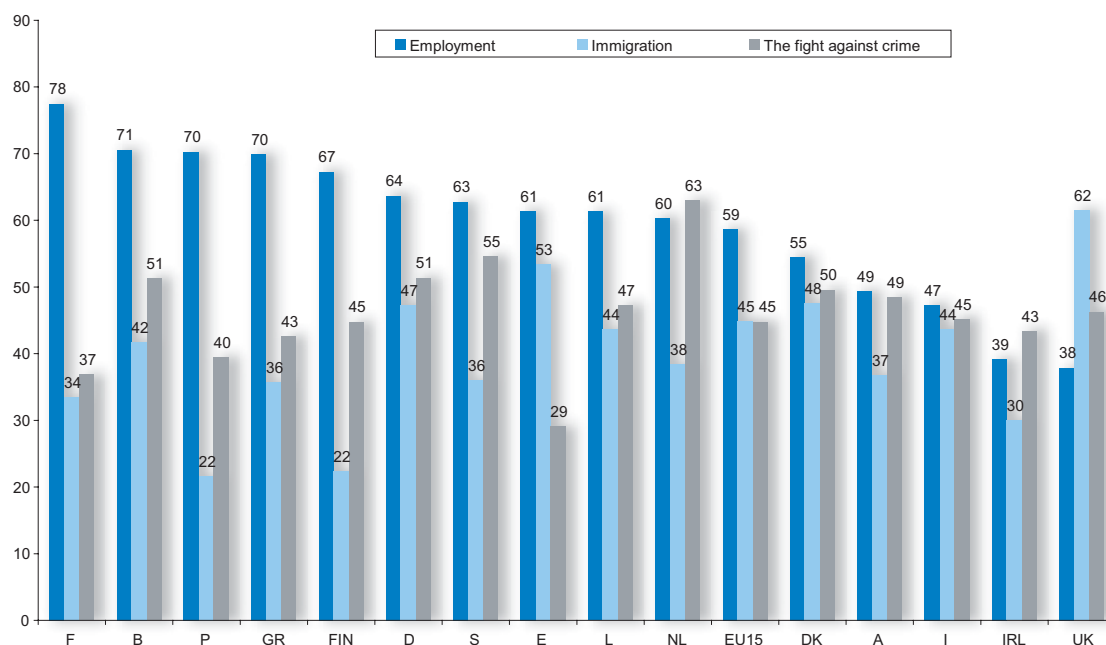
## Europeans totally in agreement and tending to agree



## 3.5 Issues of importance in European Parliament elections

When asked as to which issues the election campaign should concentrate upon, EU15 citizens select employment (59%), immigration (45%) and the fight against crime (45%) as the three most important of a list of thirteen issues. Reform of the EU institutions (13%), enlargement of the EU (13%) and the activities of the European Parliament (12%) are selected as the three topics of least importance which should be concentrated upon in the upcoming campaign.

## Three most important issues for next election campaigns

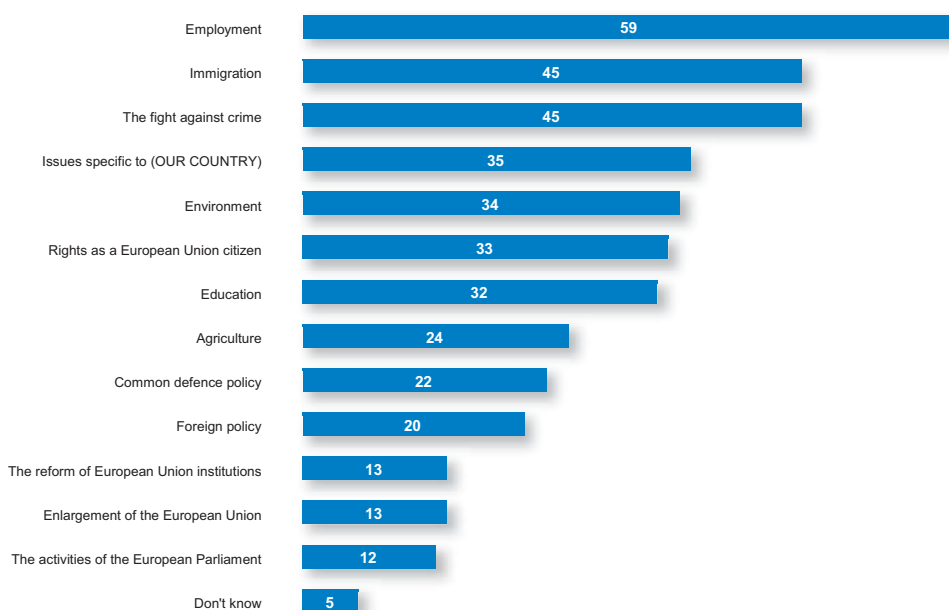




There are national differences on these three topics: the United Kingdom, at 62%, is clearly considerably more concerned about immigration than other EU15 countries, with the second-highest percentage being that of Denmark, 14 percentage points lower, at 48 per cent. France is considerably more concerned that employment be addressed in the election campaigns (78%), but is less concerned with immigration (well below the EU15 average at 34%), while Portugal and Finland are the least concerned with immigration (22%). The Netherlands feels most strongly that the fight against crime should figure in the campaigns (63%), while Spain (29%) is the least concerned with this issue.

Among the ten other topics, Swedes feel particularly strongly about issues specific to Sweden (54%), while Denmark (55%) believes the environment should be a part of the campaign. With respect to the question about rights as an EU citizen, Denmark (43%) is again the country which feels most strongly that this topic should be included. The Netherlands (44%) is considerably above the EU15 average in emphasising the importance of education, while Greece (50%), at more than double the EU15 average, believes agriculture should be a main focus of the campaigns.

#### Topics which should be the focus of next EP election campaigns



The question of a common defence policy was most important in the United Kingdom (27%). For common foreign policy, the interesting outlier is not a country which finds the topic most important, but rather Portugal, in which just 6% of respondents believed this topic should be a focus of the campaign. Reform of EU institutions is seen as most important in the Netherlands (20%) while EU enlargement should be a focus of the EP campaign according to Denmark (25%). The activities of the EP were selected by 16% of the Dutch as a topic which should be focused upon in the European Parliament elections. [Table 18]



## APPENDIX



## EUROBAROMETER 61 (Spring 2004) – Change from Autumn 2003

	Membership good thing <sup>1</sup>	Benefit from membership <sup>2</sup>	Trust in the European Commission <sup>3</sup>	Support for the single currency <sup>4</sup>	Support common foreign policy <sup>5</sup>	Support common defence and security policy <sup>6</sup>	Support for enlargement <sup>7</sup>	Support EU constitution <sup>8</sup>
B	57 (+1)	58 (+1)	63 (+8)	83 (+2)	71 (-2)	77 (-3)	38 (-5)	72 (+4)
DK	54 (-3)	64 (-3)	47 (+2)	50 (-2)	50 (-6)	61 (+1)	59 (-4)	37 (-9)
D	45 (-1)	39 (+2)	39 (-1)	58 (-2)	74 (+2)	80 (+6)	28 (-10)	68 (+5)
GR	71 (+9)	82 (+7)	63 (+3)	64 (=)	78 (+3)	80 (+6)	66 (+1)	66 (-8)
E	64 (+2)	69 (+3)	53 (-2)	74 (+4)	69 (+3)	74 (=)	59 (-3)	70 (+5)
F	43 (-1)	46 (-2)	52 (+2)	68 (=)	66 (+2)	75 (+6)	37 (+3)	62 (+2)
IRL	71 (-2)	80 (-2)	61 (=)	83 (+4)	66 (+5)	60 (+7)	60 (+1)	59 (+6)
I	54 (-4)	49 (=)	63 (+3)	69 (-1)	77 (+1)	83 (+6)	55 (-6)	78 (+4)
L	75 (-2)	69 (=)	66 (+5)	88 (+5)	77 (-1)	83 (=)	37 (-8)	75 (+9)
NL	64 (+2)	55 (+1)	54 (+2)	58 (-4)	69 (-2)	77 (+6)	44 (-6)	70 (+3)
A	30 (-5)	38 (-2)	37 (-5)	68 (+1)	62 (-3)	57 (-7)	34 (-7)	60 (-4)
P	55 (=)	66 (+1)	56 (=)	67 (-2)	62 (-3)	68 (=)	52 (=)	57 (+2)
FIN	46 (+7)	46 (+6)	59 (+8)	73 (+3)	55 (+3)	57 (+6)	48 (-5)	52 (+3)
S	37 (-3)	27 (-4)	48 (+4)	45 (+4)	49 (+1)	55 (+6)	54 (=)	53 (-10)
UK	29 (+1)	30 (=)	26 (=)	26 (+3)	39 (+4)	52 (+4)	31 (-7)	42 (-6)
EU15	48 (=)	47 (+1)	47 (+1)	60 (+1)	65 (+1)	72 (+6)	42 (-5)	63 (+1)

<sup>1</sup> Generally speaking, do you think that (our country's) membership of the European Union is...? (a good thing/a bad thing/neither good nor bad) [A good thing]

<sup>2</sup> Taking everything into consideration, would you say that (our country) has on balance benefited or not from being a member of the European Union? [Benefited]

<sup>3</sup> And for each of the following European institutions, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it? – The European Commission [Tend to trust]

<sup>4</sup> What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it. "A European Monetary Union with one single currency, the euro" [For]

<sup>5</sup> What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it. "A common foreign policy among the member states of the European Union towards other countries" [For]

<sup>6</sup> What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it. "A common defence and security policy among European Union member states" [For]

<sup>7</sup> What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it. "The enlargement of the European Union to include ten new countries this May" [For]

<sup>8</sup> NB: Due to the modification in the way the question was asked, results cannot strictly be compared from one wave to the other. Changes with the previous wave are indicated for information, but must therefore be interpreted with caution. Previous wording was: "The enlargement of the European Union to include new countries".

NB: What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it. "A constitution for the European Union" [For]

NB: Due to the modification in the way the question was asked, results cannot strictly be compared from one wave to the other. Changes with the previous wave are indicated for information, but must therefore be interpreted with caution. Previous question wording was: "Do you think that the European Union should or should not have a Constitution? [Should, Should not, Don't know]".



**1 - EXPECTATIONS FOR THE NEXT 12 MONTHS: COUNTRY'S ECONOMIC SITUATION (% by country)**  
**ATTENTES POUR LES DOUZE PROCHAINS MOIS : LA SITUATION ÉCONOMIQUE DU PAYS**  
 (% par pays)

**Question EN :**

What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to the economic situation in (OUR COUNTRY) ?

**Question FR :**

Quelles sont vos attentes pour les douze prochains mois : les douze prochains mois seront-ils meilleurs, moins bons ou sans changement, en ce qui concerne la situation économique en (NOTRE PAYS) ?

1st column : EB 61 2nd column : % change from EB 60.1	<b>B</b>		<b>DK</b>		<b>D</b>						<b>GR</b>		<b>E</b>		<b>F</b>		<b>IRL</b>	
					West			East										
Better	13	+2	25	+5	13	-1	13	0	10	+1	34	+18	26	-1	19	+2	28	+8
Worse	41	-10	24	+1	56	0	57	0	61	-1	23	-33	21	-3	43	-9	26	-14
The same	41	+8	46	-3	27	+2	27	+2	24	-1	36	+13	45	+5	33	+7	37	+7
Don't know	6	+1	6	-2	3	-3	3	-2	4	0	7	+2	8	-2	6	+1	10	0
TOTAL	101		101		99		100		99		100		100		101		101	
1ère colonne : EB 61 2è colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 60.1	<b>I</b>		<b>L</b>		<b>NL</b>		<b>A</b>		<b>P</b>		<b>FIN</b>		<b>S</b>		<b>UK</b>		<b>EU15</b>	
Meilleure	13	-2	21	+6	22	+9	14	-3	14	-1	21	+3	24	+3	17	+2	18	+2
Moins bonne	52	+2	34	-12	49	-13	39	+7	59	+7	23	-2	33	-2	34	0	43	-3
Sans changement	29	0	39	+4	26	+3	41	-5	21	-5	53	0	39	+3	40	-1	34	+3
Ne sait pas	6	-1	7	+3	4	+1	6	+1	6	-2	3	-2	4	-4	10	0	6	-1
TOTAL	100		101		101		100		100		100		100		101		101	

**2 - EXPECTATIONS FOR THE NEXT 12 MONTHS: HOUSEHOLD FINANCIAL SITUATION (% by country)**  
**ATTENTES POUR LES DOUZE PROCHAINS MOIS : LA SITUATION FINANCIÈRE DU MÉNAGE**  
 (% par pays)

**Question EN :**

What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to the financial situation of your household ?

**Question FR :**

Quelles sont vos attentes pour les douze prochains mois : les douze prochains mois seront-ils meilleurs, moins bons ou sans changement, en ce qui concerne la situation financière de votre ménage ?

1st column : EB 61 2nd column : % change from EB 60.1	<b>B</b>		<b>DK</b>		<b>D</b>						<b>GR</b>		<b>E</b>		<b>F</b>		<b>IRL</b>	
					West			East										
Better	18	-1	32	+6	11	-1	11	0	11	+1	34	+11	28	+1	27	-1	31	+5
Worse	14	-2	8	+2	34	+1	36	+2	40	+2	15	-12	9	0	20	-2	11	-2
The same	63	+3	59	-7	53	+2	52	+2	46	-3	48	+1	61	+4	49	+3	52	+2
Don't know	4	-1	1	-1	2	-3	2	-3	4	0	3	0	3	-3	4	-1	6	-5
TOTAL	99		100		100		101		101		100		101		100		100	
1ère colonne : EB 61 2è colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 60.1	<b>I</b>		<b>L</b>		<b>NL</b>		<b>A</b>		<b>P</b>		<b>FIN</b>		<b>S</b>		<b>UK</b>		<b>EU15</b>	
Meilleure	20	-2	24	+3	21	+1	13	-4	14	-3	25	0	32	+3	32	-1	22	-1
Moins bonne	17	+4	11	-5	26	-5	20	+5	33	+7	7	0	10	-3	16	+5	21	+1
Sans changement	58	-1	62	+1	52	+5	64	-1	49	-3	66	+1	56	0	49	-3	54	+1
Ne sait pas	4	-1	2	0	2	0	4	+2	3	-2	2	0	2	0	4	+1	3	-2
TOTAL	99		99		101		101		99		100		100		101		100	



**3 - EXPECTATIONS FOR THE NEXT 12 MONTHS: COUNTRY'S EMPLOYMENT SITUATION****(% by country)****ATTENTES POUR LES DOUZE PROCHAINS MOIS : LA SITUATION DE L'EMPLOI DANS****LE PAYS (% par pays)****Question EN :**

What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to the employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY) ?

**Question FR :**

Quelles sont vos attentes pour les douze prochains mois : les douze prochains mois seront-ils meilleurs, moins bons ou sans changement, en ce qui concerne la situation de l'emploi en (NOTRE PAYS) ?

1st column : EB 61 2nd column : % change from EB 60.1	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West				East									
Better	12	+2	25	+5	8	-3	8	-2	6	0	30	+15	22	-3	18	0	26	+6
Worse	52	-7	40	-4	65	+5	66	+4	69	-1	28	-27	28	+2	49	-4	31	-10
The same	31	+4	29	-2	23	0	22	0	21	+1	34	+9	43	+8	28	+5	34	+5
Don't know	5	0	6	0	4	-3	4	-2	4	+1	9	+4	8	-6	6	-1	10	0
TOTAL	100		100		100		100		100		101		101		101		101	
1ère colonne : EB 61 2è colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 60.1	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
Meilleure	14	-2	17	+1	14	+2	9	-6	10	-2	17	+2	20	+2	17	-1	15	-1
Moins bonne	49	+5	57	+2	61	-3	49	+5	68	+10	43	0	46	+5	31	+3	48	+1
Sans changement	28	-3	21	-3	21	+2	36	+1	17	-4	38	0	31	0	41	-2	30	+1
Ne sait pas	9	0	5	0	4	0	6	0	6	-3	2	-1	3	-7	11	-1	7	-1
TOTAL	100		100		100		100		101		100		100		100		100	

**4 - EXPECTATIONS FOR THE NEXT 12 MONTHS: PERSONAL JOB SITUATION (% by country)**  
**ATTENTES POUR LES DOUZE PROCHAINS MOIS : LA SITUATION PROFESSIONNELLE**  
**PERSONNELLE (% par pays)**

**Question EN :**

What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to your personal job situation ?

**Question FR :**

Quelles sont vos attentes pour les douze prochains mois : les douze prochains mois seront-ils meilleurs, moins bons ou sans changement, en ce qui concerne votre situation professionnelle ?

1st column : EB 61 2nd column : % change from EB 60.1	<b>B</b>		<b>DK</b>		<b>D</b>						<b>GR</b>		<b>E</b>		<b>F</b>		<b>IRL</b>	
					West			East										
Better	17	+1	20	+2	12	0	12	0	12	+1	27	+4	28	+1	24	-1	28	+3
Worse	8	-1	4	+1	17	+5	18	+4	19	+1	12	-4	7	+1	9	-1	5	-1
The same	66	-1	74	-2	62	-2	60	-3	54	-3	54	+7	61	+2	56	+1	59	+1
Don't know	9	+1	2	-2	9	-3	10	-2	15	+2	7	-7	4	-4	10	0	9	-2
TOTAL	100		100		100		100		100		100		100		99		101	
1ère colonne : EB 61 2è colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 60.1	<b>I</b>		<b>L</b>		<b>NL</b>		<b>A</b>		<b>P</b>		<b>FIN</b>		<b>S</b>		<b>UK</b>		<b>EU15</b>	
Meilleure	24	0	21	+4	20	+2	13	-3	13	-3	20	+4	25	+3	26	-3	21	0
Moins bonne	9	+4	5	-7	10	-2	10	+2	21	+6	5	+1	5	-2	6	+2	10	+1
Sans changement	61	-3	64	+3	57	-1	70	+4	61	+2	70	-4	64	0	57	0	60	0
Ne sait pas	7	0	11	0	13	+1	7	-2	6	-4	5	-2	6	-2	12	+1	9	-1
TOTAL	101		101		100		100		101		100		100		101		100	

**5a - TRUST IN CERTAIN INSTITUTIONS (% by country)****CONFIANCE ENVERS CERTAINES INSTITUTIONS (% par pays)****Question EN :**

I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain institutions. For each of the following institutions, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it?

**Question FR :**

*Je voudrais maintenant vous poser une question à propos de la confiance que vous inspirent certaines institutions. Pour chacune des institutions suivantes, pourriez-vous me dire si vous avez plutôt confiance ou plutôt pas confiance en elle ?*

EB 61 + : Tend to trust - : Tend not to trust	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West													
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
The press	59	37	51	43	45	48	44	49	39	54	46	51	61	34	60	36	47	45
Radio	69	27	74	20	65	27	63	29	57	36	57	39	67	28	67	28	75	20
Television	65	31	65	30	60	33	59	34	57	38	51	48	52	44	48	48	74	21
Justice/ the (NATIONALITY) legal system	30	65	76	19	59	33	56	36	45	46	73	24	47	48	42	53	50	41
The police	52	44	86	12	77	19	75	20	67	25	72	26	59	37	55	41	62	31
The army	52	35	67	20	62	25	61	25	59	25	84	14	55	38	58	33	76	13
The religious institutions	33	54	74	16	40	44	37	46	24	55	61	36	35	58	33	52	38	49
Trade unions	43	46	51	36	27	60	28	58	31	50	50	44	37	53	34	53	48	31
Political parties	20	73	32	57	12	80	11	81	8	83	28	68	27	65	13	79	23	64
Big companies	37	52	47	39	21	66	21	66	20	65	27	66	36	54	29	61	34	48
The (NATIONALITY) government	34	57	44	50	23	67	23	68	20	72	55	39	42	52	29	63	39	51
The (NATIONALITY) Parliament	38	53	63	31	31	59	29	60	22	68	63	33	42	49	35	53	40	48
The European Union	49	41	41	49	36	45	35	45	31	45	68	27	58	32	42	44	56	23
The United Nations	43	43	74	17	45	37	44	37	41	39	40	52	56	33	43	41	63	20
Charitable or voluntary organisations	64	29	63	27	52	32	51	32	46	34	64	31	65	26	68	24	64	22

The difference between "+" and "-", and 100, is the percentage of "don't know" (not shown).

*La différence entre les "+" et "-", et 100, est le pourcentage des "ne sait pas" (pas indiqué).*

**5a - TRUST IN CERTAIN INSTITUTIONS (% by country) (Full question text on previous page)**  
**CONFIANCE ENVERS CERTAINES INSTITUTIONS (% par pays) (Texte complet de la question en page précédente)**

	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
+ : Plutôt confiance																		
- : Plutôt pas confiance	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
La presse écrite	44	47	56	37	58	34	49	43	53	36	56	41	38	59	20	73	46	47
La radio	55	31	62	31	68	23	59	34	64	27	80	16	76	20	59	29	63	28
La télévision	37	54	60	34	67	28	60	34	66	29	72	25	64	32	54	37	54	40
La justice/ le système judiciaire (NATIONALITÉ)	46	44	57	33	49	44	68	23	36	57	69	27	57	38	37	50	48	44
La police	71	22	65	30	58	37	76	19	59	36	88	11	70	28	55	35	65	29
L'armée	73	18	62	25	53	32	62	27	70	20	89	8	51	40	67	20	63	26
Les institutions religieuses	55	33	37	52	37	47	43	47	63	31	71	22	21	73	37	45	41	46
Les syndicats	35	52	47	43	54	32	38	48	40	50	53	37	49	44	34	42	36	50
Les partis politiques	13	78	31	54	27	64	19	71	16	79	21	72	21	74	10	78	16	76
Les grandes entreprises	24	61	38	49	30	58	34	53	39	51	33	59	26	68	19	65	26	61
Le gouvernement (NATIONALITÉ)	26	63	61	29	39	56	39	50	34	62	59	36	48	47	19	69	30	61
Le Parlement (NATIONALITÉ)	32	53	56	28	43	49	41	45	37	57	58	36	58	37	25	61	35	54
L'Union européenne	54	27	53	35	39	47	31	57	60	27	40	50	29	65	19	55	41	42
L'Organisation des Nations Unies	51	32	54	30	51	35	49	37	62	25	68	23	76	19	45	33	49	35
Les associations bénévoles ou caritatives	61	26	62	26	60	29	57	30	68	23	56	37	46	47	65	22	61	28

The difference between "+" and "-", and 100, is the percentage of "don't know" (not shown).

La différence entre les "+" et "-", et 100, est le pourcentage des "ne sait pas" (pas indiqué).

**5b - TRUST IN CERTAIN INSTITUTIONS (% change by country)****CONFIANCE ENVERS CERTAINES INSTITUTIONS (% évolution par pays)****Question EN :**

I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain institutions. For each of the following institutions, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it?

**Question FR :**

*Je voudrais maintenant vous poser une question à propos de la confiance que vous inspirent certaines institutions. Pour chacune des institutions suivantes, pourriez-vous me dire si vous avez plutôt confiance ou plutôt pas confiance en elle ?*

	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West		East											
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
The press	+3	-4	-2	+2	-1	+3	0	+2	+1	-2	-2	+3	+3	-4	+2	-2	-2	+1
Radio	+1	-1	-2	+1	+4	-2	+3	-2	+1	-1	+2	-2	+2	-3	+1	-2	-1	0
Television	+2	-3	-5	+5	-1	+3	-1	+2	+2	-1	+3	-3	+6	-7	-1	+1	+2	-3
Justice/ the (NATIONALITY) legal system	-4	+4	-3	+3	+3	-1	+1	0	-5	+5	+5	-6	+6	-4	+3	-3	+2	0
The police	0	0	-4	+3	+2	0	+2	0	-1	+1	+5	-6	+2	0	0	0	-2	+3
The army	-3	-1	-5	+3	-3	+5	-3	+5	-1	+2	+1	-1	-1	+4	-3	+2	+1	-2
The religious institutions	-6	+2	+2	-2	-3	+2	-2	+2	0	+2	+1	-1	-2	+4	-1	0	+5	-4
Trade unions	-1	-1	-2	+2	0	+2	+1	+1	+2	-3	+6	-5	+4	-3	-2	-1	+5	-4
Political parties	-2	+1	-7	+9	0	+2	-1	+1	0	-2	+8	-9	+4	-4	+1	-3	+1	-3
Big companies	+7	-11	-2	+4	-2	+4	-2	+4	-3	+3	+3	-3	-1	+3	0	0	+3	-5
The (NATIONALITY) government	-4	+3	-9	+11	-2	+4	-1	+3	-1	+2	+8	-11	0	+2	-1	-1	+8	-8
The (NATIONALITY) Parliament	-2	+1	-5	+7	-2	+6	-2	+4	-3	+3	+9	-10	+1	+3	+2	-2	+6	-7
The European Union	+4	-6	+1	+2	+1	+3	0	+3	-5	+2	+3	-3	+1	+2	+5	-5	+3	-4
The United Nations	0	-5	0	+1	+3	-2	+3	-2	+2	-1	+4	-7	+1	+2	+3	-4	+1	+1
Charitable or voluntary organisations	+6	-6	+6	-4	+1	+1	0	+1	-2	+1	+1	-1	+3	-2	+6	-3	+1	+1

**5b - TRUST IN CERTAIN INSTITUTIONS (% change by country) (Full question text on previous page)**

**CONFIANCE ENVERS CERTAINES INSTITUTIONS (% évolution par pays) (Texte complet de la question en page précédente)**

	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
<i>La presse écrite</i>	+3	-3	+2	-2	+3	-4	+1	0	+2	-1	+4	-1	+4	-1	+3	-5	+2	-2
<i>La radio</i>	+2	-5	+3	-3	0	-2	-7	+5	-1	0	+3	-1	+3	-1	-1	-2	+1	-3
<i>La télévision</i>	-2	+1	+2	-2	0	-1	-7	+5	+1	-3	+1	+2	0	+1	0	-1	0	-1
<i>La justice/ le système judiciaire (NATIONALITÉ)</i>	+5	-4	+3	-4	-1	+1	+1	-3	-11	+10	+1	+2	-1	+2	-6	+1	+1	-1
<i>La police</i>	+5	-3	+1	0	-1	0	+3	-2	-2	+1	-1	+2	+3	+3	-5	+1	+1	-1
<i>L'armée</i>	+8	-7	+2	-3	-1	-1	-2	+3	+3	-4	+1	+1	-2	+7	-5	+3	-1	+1
<i>Les institutions religieuses</i>	0	-1	+1	-2	-1	0	-1	-2	-1	0	+2	-2	+2	+6	0	-1	-1	+1
<i>Les syndicats</i>	+4	-2	+3	-1	+4	-3	-5	+1	-1	+2	-4	+7	+7	0	-1	-5	+1	-1
<i>Les partis politiques</i>	+2	0	+5	-6	+1	-1	0	-1	-1	+1	+2	+2	+3	+3	-2	-1	+1	-1
<i>Les grandes entreprises</i>	-7	+9	+2	-3	-8	+6	-2	0	+2	-1	+3	+2	+5	+3	-4	+1	-3	+3
<i>Le gouvernement (NATIONALITÉ)</i>	-1	+1	+1	-2	+2	-1	-1	-1	-5	+7	+10	-5	+6	-2	-5	+1	-1	+1
<i>Le Parlement (NATIONALITÉ)</i>	-1	0	+3	-5	+2	-2	-2	0	-9	+11	+6	-4	+5	-1	-2	-1	0	+1
<i>L'Union européenne</i>	-3	+2	+1	-3	+1	+2	-5	+5	-1	+2	+7	-3	+1	+4	-1	-3	0	0
<i>L'Organisation des Nations Unies</i>	+1	-1	+3	-5	0	-2	-1	+1	+3	0	+6	-1	+3	+1	-6	+2	+1	-1
<i>Les associations bénévoles ou caritatives</i>	+4	-5	+4	-4	-4	+2	+1	-2	+7	-6	+5	+1	+1	+8	-3	0	+2	-1

**6a - TRUST IN THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT (% by country)**  
**CONFIANCE ENVERS LE PARLEMENT EUROPÉEN (% par pays)**

**Question EN :**

For each of the following European institutions and bodies, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it? (READ OUT)

The European Parliament.

**Question FR :**

Pour chacun des institutions et organes européens suivants, pourriez-vous me dire si vous avez plutôt confiance ou plutôt pas confiance en lui ? (LIRE)

Le Parlement européen.

1st column : EB 61 2nd column : % change from EB 60.1	<b>B</b>		<b>DK</b>		<b>D</b>						<b>GR</b>		<b>E</b>		<b>F</b>		<b>IRL</b>	
					West			East										
Tend to trust	64	+6	55	0	51	+1	51	+1	51	+1	70	+3	62	0	57	+3	64	+1
Tend not to trust	27	-3	30	-3	31	+8	31	+7	29	+1	14	-5	22	+3	27	-2	13	0
Don't know	10	-2	15	+2	17	-10	18	-8	20	-3	16	+1	15	-4	16	-1	24	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	101		100		99		100		100		100		99		100		101	
1ère colonne : EB 61 2e colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 60.1	<b>I</b>		<b>L</b>		<b>NL</b>		<b>A</b>		<b>P</b>		<b>FIN</b>		<b>S</b>		<b>UK</b>		<b>EU15</b>	
Plutôt confiance	68	-1	67	+1	57	-2	43	-7	58	+2	61	+3	55	+3	30	-1	54	0
Plutôt pas confiance	19	+3	20	-3	32	+4	40	+9	21	-1	28	-2	37	+3	44	0	29	+2
Ne sait pas	13	-2	12	+1	11	-2	17	-2	21	-1	11	-1	8	-6	27	+2	17	-3
<b>TOTAL</b>	100		99		100		100		100		100		100		101		100	

**6b - TRUST IN THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION (% by country)**  
**CONFIANCE ENVERS LA COMMISSION EUROPÉENNE (% par pays)**

**Question EN :**

For each of the following European institutions and bodies, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it? (READ OUT)

The European Commission.

**Question FR :**

Pour chacun des institutions et organes européens suivants, pourriez-vous me dire si vous avez plutôt confiance ou plutôt pas confiance en lui ? (LIRE)

La Commission européenne.

1st column : EB 61 2nd column : % change from EB 60.1	<b>B</b>		<b>DK</b>		<b>D</b>						<b>GR</b>		<b>E</b>		<b>F</b>		<b>IRL</b>	
					West				East									
Tend to trust	63	+8	47	+2	39	0	39	-1	39	-2	63	+3	53	-2	52	+2	61	0
Tend not to trust	27	-4	33	-4	33	+7	33	+6	33	+2	16	-1	26	+4	27	-3	13	0
Don't know	11	-3	20	+2	28	-7	28	-6	29	0	21	-3	21	-2	21	0	27	+1
TOTAL	101		100		100		100		101		100		100		100		101	
1ère colonne : EB 61 2e colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 60.1	<b>I</b>		<b>L</b>		<b>NL</b>		<b>A</b>		<b>P</b>		<b>FIN</b>		<b>S</b>		<b>UK</b>		<b>EU15</b>	
Plutôt confiance	63	+3	66	+5	54	+2	37	-5	56	0	59	+8	48	+4	26	0	47	+1
Plutôt pas confiance	19	+2	21	-4	29	0	44	+7	21	0	28	-6	39	+3	39	-5	29	+1
Ne sait pas	18	-5	13	-1	17	-2	19	-1	23	0	12	-3	13	-7	35	+5	23	-3
TOTAL	100		100		100		100		100		99		100		100		99	



**6c - TRUST IN THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS OF THE EUROPEAN UNION (% by country)**  
**CONFIANCE ENVERS LE CONSEIL DES MINISTRES DE L'UNION EUROPÉENNE (% par pays)**

**Question EN :**

For each of the following European institutions and bodies, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it? (READ OUT)

The Council of Ministers of the European Union.

**Question FR :**

Pour chacun des institutions et organes européens suivants, pourriez-vous me dire si vous avez plutôt confiance ou plutôt pas confiance en lui ? (LIRE)

Le Conseil des Ministres de l'Union européenne.

1st column : EB 61 2nd column : % change from EB 60.1	<b>B</b>		<b>DK</b>		<b>D</b>						<b>GR</b>		<b>E</b>		<b>F</b>		<b>IRL</b>	
					West			East										
Tend to trust	49	+5	50	-1	35	+4	35	+3	34	0	58	+3	52	+1	41	+3	52	0
Tend not to trust	32	-3	29	-3	33	+6	33	+5	34	+3	17	0	26	+2	34	0	13	-1
Don't know	19	-2	21	+4	33	-9	33	-7	33	-2	25	-3	22	-4	26	-2	35	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	100		100		101		101		101		100		100		101		100	
1ère colonne : EB 61 2e colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 60.1	<b>I</b>		<b>L</b>		<b>NL</b>		<b>A</b>		<b>P</b>		<b>FIN</b>		<b>S</b>		<b>UK</b>		<b>EU15</b>	
Plutôt confiance	52	+2	61	+5	41	-2	33	-5	52	+1	49	+4	49	+3	18	+2	40	+2
Plutôt pas confiance	23	+3	23	-2	33	+2	44	+8	22	-1	30	-5	40	+4	36	-4	31	+2
Ne sait pas	25	-5	17	-2	26	0	23	-3	26	-1	21	+1	11	-7	46	+2	29	-3
<b>TOTAL</b>	100		101		100		100		100		100		100		100		100	

**7 - SUPPORT FOR EUROPEAN UNION MEMBERSHIP (% by country)**  
**SOUTIEN À L'APPARTENANCE À L'UNION EUROPÉENNE (% par pays)**

**Question EN :**

Generally speaking, do you think that (OUR COUNTRY'S) membership of the European Union is ... ?

(READ OUT)

**Question FR :**

D'une façon générale, pensez-vous que le fait pour (NOTRE PAYS) de faire partie de l'Union européenne est ... ? (LIRE)

1st column : EB 61 2nd column : % change from EB 60.1	<b>B</b>		<b>DK</b>		<b>D</b>						<b>GR</b>		<b>E</b>		<b>F</b>		<b>IRL</b>	
					West			East										
A good thing	57	+1	54	-3	46	-3	45	-1	38	+1	71	+9	64	+2	43	-1	71	-2
A bad thing	10	-2	20	-2	14	+5	14	+4	13	+1	7	0	10	+3	18	+1	8	+2
Neither good nor bad	29	0	23	+4	33	+1	35	+1	41	-1	21	-9	22	-5	35	-1	16	+1
Don't know	5	+2	4	+2	7	-3	7	-3	7	-1	2	0	4	0	3	0	5	-1
TOTAL	101		101		100		101		99		101		100		99		100	
1ère colonne : EB 61 2e colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 60.1	<b>I</b>		<b>L</b>		<b>NL</b>		<b>A</b>		<b>P</b>		<b>FIN</b>		<b>S</b>		<b>UK</b>		<b>EU15</b>	
Une bonne chose	54	-4	75	-2	64	+2	30	-5	55	0	46	+7	37	-3	29	+1	48	0
Une mauvaise chose	13	+3	7	+1	12	0	29	+9	13	+2	21	-1	33	+1	29	0	17	+2
Une chose ni bonne, ni mauvaise	27	-1	17	+2	21	-2	36	-6	24	-2	31	-6	29	+2	29	-1	29	-2
Ne sait pas	6	+2	2	0	3	0	5	+1	7	-1	2	0	1	-1	13	0	6	0
TOTAL	100		101		100		100		99		100		100		100		100	

**8 - BENEFIT FROM EUROPEAN UNION MEMBERSHIP (% by country)**  
**BÉNÉFICE TIRÉ DE L'APPARTENANCE À L'UNION EUROPÉENNE (% par pays)**

**Question EN :**

Taking everything into consideration, would you say that (OUR COUNTRY) has on balance benefited or not from being a member of the European Union?

**Question FR :**

Tout bien considéré, estimez-vous que (NOTRE PAYS) a bénéficié ou non de son appartenance à l'Union européenne ?

1st column : EB 61 2nd column : % change from EB 60.1	<b>B</b>		<b>DK</b>		<b>D</b>						<b>GR</b>		<b>E</b>		<b>F</b>		<b>IRL</b>	
					West			East										
Benefited	58	+1	64	-3	42	+4	39	+2	31	+1	82	+7	69	+3	46	-2	80	-2
Not benefited	26	-5	23	+2	37	+3	38	+1	43	-2	12	-5	16	-3	34	+1	10	+1
Don't know	16	+4	13	+1	22	-5	23	-4	26	+1	6	-2	15	0	20	+1	10	+1
TOTAL	100		100		101		100		100		100		100		100		100	
1ère colonne : EB 61 2e colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 60.1	<b>I</b>		<b>L</b>		<b>NL</b>		<b>A</b>		<b>P</b>		<b>FIN</b>		<b>S</b>		<b>UK</b>		<b>EU15</b>	
Bénéficié	49	0	69	0	55	+1	38	-2	66	+1	46	+6	27	-4	30	0	47	+1
Pas bénéficié	37	+2	21	0	33	-1	47	+2	22	0	44	-3	59	+9	47	+2	35	+1
Ne sait pas	14	-2	10	0	13	+1	15	0	12	-1	11	-2	14	-5	23	-1	18	-1
TOTAL	100		100		101		100		100		101		100		100		100	

**9 - SUPPORT FOR THE SINGLE CURRENCY (% by country)**  
**SOUTIEN À LA MONNAIE UNIQUE (% par pays)**

**Question EN :**

What is your opinion on the following statement ? Please tell me whether you are for it or against it.  
 A European Monetary Union with one single currency, the Euro.

**Question FR :**

Quelle est votre opinion sur la proposition suivante? Veuillez me dire si vous êtes pour ou si vous êtes contre.

Une union monétaire européenne avec une seule monnaie, l'euro.

1st column : EB 61 - 2nd column : % change from EB 60.1

1ère colonne : EB 61 - 2ème colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 60.1

	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL		I	
					West			East												
For	83	+2	50	-2	59	-3	58	-2	55	0	64	0	74	+4	68	0	83	+4	69	-1
Against	15	0	44	+1	37	+6	38	+5	40	+2	33	0	24	-1	27	-1	12	-2	27	+1
Don't know	2	-1	6	+1	4	-3	5	-2	5	-2	3	0	2	-3	5	+1	6	-1	4	0
TOTAL	100		100		100		101		100		100		100		100		101		100	
	L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15		Euro 12		"Pre-ins"	
Pour	88	+5	58	-4	68	+1	67	-2	73	+3	45	+4	26	+3	60	+1	66	-1	30	+3
Contre	10	-5	39	+5	22	-2	27	+2	25	-2	51	-3	61	-4	35	0	30	+2	59	-3
Ne sait pas	2	0	3	-1	10	+1	6	0	2	-1	4	-2	12	0	6	0	4	-1	11	0
TOTAL	100		100		100		100		100		100		99		101		100		100	

**10 - ENLARGEMENT: FOR OR AGAINST (% by country)**  
**ÉLARGISSEMENT : POUR OU CONTRE (% par pays)**

**Question EN :**

What is your opinion on the following statement? Please tell me whether you are for it or against it.

The enlargement of the European Union to include ten new countries this May.

**Question FR :**

Quelle est votre opinion sur la proposition suivante ? Veuillez me dire si vous êtes pour ou si vous êtes contre ?

L'élargissement de l'Union européenne à dix nouveaux pays au mois de mai prochain.

1st column : EB 61 2nd column : % change from EB 60.1	<b>B</b>		<b>DK</b>		<b>D</b>				<b>GR</b>		<b>E</b>		<b>F</b>		<b>IRL</b>	
					West		East									
For	38	-5	59	-4	28	-10	28	-10	28	-11	66	+1	59	-3	37	+3
Against	49	+4	31	+4	56	+15	56	+14	53	+7	19	-4	18	+3	47	-8
Don't know	13	+1	10	0	15	-6	16	-4	18	+3	15	+3	23	0	16	+5
TOTAL	100		100		99		100		99		100		100		100	
1ère colonne : EB 61 2e colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 60.1	<b>I</b>		<b>L</b>		<b>NL</b>		<b>A</b>		<b>P</b>		<b>FIN</b>		<b>S</b>		<b>UK</b>	
Pour	55	-6	37	-8	44	-6	34	-7	52	0	48	-5	54	0	31	-7
Contre	25	+3	51	+6	45	+7	52	+10	27	-2	44	+8	37	+5	40	0
Ne sait pas	20	+2	13	+3	11	-1	14	-3	21	+2	8	-3	9	-5	29	+7
TOTAL	100		101		100		100		100		100		100		100	

NB: Due to the modification in the way the question was asked, results cannot strictly be compared from one wave to the other. Changes with the previous wave are indicated for information, but must therefore be interpreted with caution.  
 Previous wording was: " The enlargement of the European Union to include new countries".

NB : Suite à la modification dans la façon de poser la question, les résultats ne peuvent pas être strictement comparés aux vagues précédentes. Les changements avec la vague précédente sont indiqués à titre d'information et doivent être dès lors interprétés avec prudence.  
 La formulation précédente étant : "L'élargissement de l'Union européenne à de nouveaux pays".

**11 - SUPPORT FOR A COMMON FOREIGN POLICY (% by country)**  
**SOUTIEN À UNE POLITIQUE ÉTRANGÈRE COMMUNE (% par pays)**

**Question EN :**

What is your opinion on the following statement? Please tell me whether you are for it or against it.

One common foreign policy among the Member States of the European Union, towards other countries.

**Question FR :**

Quelle est votre opinion sur la proposition suivante? Veuillez me dire si vous êtes pour ou si vous êtes contre.

Une politique étrangère commune aux pays de l'Union européenne vis-à-vis des autres pays.

1st column : EB 61 2nd column : % change from EB 60.1	<b>B</b>		<b>DK</b>		<b>D</b>						<b>GR</b>		<b>E</b>		<b>F</b>		<b>IRL</b>	
					West			East										
For	71	-2	50	-6	75	+2	74	+2	74	+3	78	+3	69	+3	66	+2	66	+5
Against	17	-1	39	+3	17	+2	16	+1	15	-3	14	-2	17	+2	22	-5	16	-4
Don't know	12	+2	11	+2	9	-4	9	-3	10	-2	9	0	14	-6	12	+3	18	-1
TOTAL	100		100		101		99		99		101		100		100		100	
1ère colonne : EB 61 2e colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 60.1	<b>I</b>		<b>L</b>		<b>NL</b>		<b>A</b>		<b>P</b>		<b>FIN</b>		<b>S</b>		<b>UK</b>		<b>EU15</b>	
Pour	77	+1	77	-1	69	-2	62	-3	62	-3	55	+3	49	+1	39	+4	65	+1
Contre	12	+1	13	-3	21	+3	21	-1	18	+4	36	0	44	+3	39	-5	22	0
Ne sait pas	12	-1	10	+4	10	-2	16	+3	20	-2	9	-4	7	-4	22	0	13	-1
TOTAL	101		100		100		99		100		100		100		100		100	

**12 - SUPPORT FOR A COMMON DEFENCE POLICY (% by country)**  
**SOUTIEN À UNE POLITIQUE DE DÉFENSE COMMUNE (% par pays)**

**Question EN :**

What is your opinion on the following statement? Please tell me whether you are for it or against it.

One common defence and security policy among the Member States of the European Union.

**Question FR :**

Quelle est votre opinion sur la proposition suivante? Veuillez me dire si vous êtes pour ou si vous êtes contre.

Une politique de sécurité et de défense commune des pays membres de l'Union européenne.

1st column : EB 61 2nd column : % change from EB 60.1	<b>B</b>		<b>DK</b>		<b>D</b>						<b>GR</b>		<b>E</b>		<b>F</b>		<b>IRL</b>	
					West			East										
For	77	-3	61	+1	80	+6	80	+6	80	+6	80	+6	74	0	75	+6	60	+7
Against	14	+6	31	-1	13	+6	12	0	11	-2	12	-5	13	+6	16	-5	21	-4
Don't know	9	+6	8	0	8	-4	8	-3	9	-2	8	0	13	-1	9	+6	20	-3
TOTAL	100		100		101		100		100		100		100		100		101	
1ère colonne : EB 61 2e colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 60.1	<b>I</b>		<b>L</b>		<b>NL</b>		<b>A</b>		<b>P</b>		<b>FIN</b>		<b>S</b>		<b>UK</b>		<b>EU15</b>	
Pour	83	+6	83	0	77	+6	57	-7	68	0	57	+6	55	+6	52	+4	72	+6
Contre	7	-3	10	-1	16	0	28	+5	14	0	35	-8	38	-7	28	-7	16	-3
Ne sait pas	9	-1	7	+6	7	-2	15	+2	18	0	8	-3	7	-4	20	+2	11	-1
TOTAL	99		100		100		100		100		100		100		100		99	

**13 - SUPPORT FOR A CONSTITUTION (% by country)**  
**SOUTIEN À UNE CONSTITUTION (% par pays)**

**Question EN :**

What is your opinion on the following statement? Please tell me whether you are for it or against it.  
 A constitution for the European Union.

**Question FR :**

Quelle est votre opinion sur la proposition suivante? Veuillez me dire si vous êtes pour ou si vous êtes contre.

Une constitution pour l'Union européenne.

1st column : EB 61 2nd column : % change from EB 60.1	<b>B</b>		<b>DK</b>		<b>D</b>						<b>GR</b>		<b>E</b>		<b>F</b>		<b>IRL</b>	
					West			East										
For	72	+4	37	-9	68	+6	68	+5	68	+4	66	-8	70	+5	62	+2	59	+6
Against	12	-3	41	+8	15	+7	15	+6	13	+1	20	+10	10	+2	16	+8	12	+6
Don't know	16	-2	22	+1	17	-12	17	-11	19	-5	15	-1	20	-7	22	-10	29	-11
TOTAL	100		100		100		100		100		101		100		100		100	
1ère colonne : EB 61 2e colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 60.1	<b>I</b>		<b>L</b>		<b>NL</b>		<b>A</b>		<b>P</b>		<b>FIN</b>		<b>S</b>		<b>UK</b>		<b>EU15</b>	
Pour	78	+4	75	+9	70	+3	60	-4	57	+2	52	+3	53	-10	42	-6	63	+1
Contre	10	+5	15	+6	21	+5	16	+10	16	+7	35	+2	31	+18	24	+10	17	+7
Ne sait pas	13	-8	11	-14	9	-8	24	-5	27	-9	13	-6	16	-9	34	-4	20	-8
TOTAL	101		101		100		100		100		100		100		100		100	

NB: Due to the modification in the way the question was asked, results cannot strictly be compared from one wave to the other. Changes with the previous wave are indicated for information, but must therefore be interpreted with caution.  
 Previous question wording was: "Do you think that the European Union should or should not have a Constitution? [Should, Should not, Don't know]".

NB : Suite à la modification dans la façon de poser la question, les résultats ne peuvent être strictement comparés aux vagues précédentes. Les changements avec la vague précédente sont indiqués à titre d'information et doivent être dès lors interprétés avec prudence.  
 La précédente formulation de la question : "Pensez-vous que l'Union européenne doit avoir ou pas une Constitution ? [Oui, Non, Ne sait pas]".



**14 - LIKELIHOOD OF VOTING IN EUROPEAN ELECTIONS (% by country)**  
**PROBABILITÉ DE VOTER AUX ÉLECTIONS EUROPÉENNES (% par pays)**

**Question EN :**

European Parliament election will take place this June. Can you tell me on a scale of 1 to 10 how likely it is that you would vote in that election? Please place yourself at a point on this scale where "1" indicates that you would definitely not vote, "10" indicates that you would definitely vote and the remaining numbers indicates something in between these two positions. (READ OUT - SHOW CARD WITH SCALE)

**Question FR :**

Les élections au Parlement européen auront lieu en juin prochain, pourriez-vous me dire quelle est la probabilité que vous votiez à ces élections ? Veuillez utiliser cette échelle qui va de 1 à 10, où "1" signifie que vous êtes sûr(e) de ne pas aller voter et "10" que vous êtes sûr(e) d'aller voter. Vous pouvez utiliser les chiffres entre 1 et 10 pour nuancer votre réponse. (LIRE - MONTRER CARTE AVEC ÉCHELLE)

EB 61	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	
			West	East					
1 Would definitely not vote	15	7	9	10	13	3	12	13	12
2	3	2	2	2	3	1	2	4	4
3	2	2	3	4	6	2	4	4	4
4	2	2	4	4	4	1	3	5	4
5	7	6	8	8	7	3	7	8	8
6	4	3	11	10	8	2	9	5	7
7	5	4	8	8	7	3	9	6	7
8	8	7	11	11	10	9	8	7	9
9	6	3	6	6	6	8	6	8	9
10 Would definitely vote	43	62	31	30	27	66	31	36	31
Don't know	5	3	8	8	10	3	9	4	8
TOTAL	100	101	101	101	101	101	100	100	103
	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15
1 Sûr de ne pas aller voter	7	20	12	15	25	13	10	20	12
2	2	3	4	3	3	4	3	7	3
3	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	7	4
4	3	2	4	3	2	5	3	6	4
5	6	7	9	6	7	8	8	9	8
6	7	3	8	6	5	6	5	6	7
7	7	2	9	8	4	7	5	6	7
8	11	3	11	10	6	11	9	7	9
9	8	2	8	8	9	8	5	4	7
10 Sûr d'aller voter	43	53	32	23	33	34	48	23	34
Ne sait pas	5	3	2	14	5	2	2	6	6
TOTAL	101	100	101	99	102	102	102	101	101

**15 - REASONS FOR DECIDING WHO TO VOTE FOR (% by country)**

**PRINCIPAUX ÉLÉMENTS DE MOTIVATION POUR LE CHOIX DU VOTE (% par pays)**

**Question EN :**

If you decide to vote in the next European Parliament elections, what will be the most important reasons for deciding who to vote for? (READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

**Question FR :**

Si vous allez voter aux prochaines élections européennes, quels seront les principaux éléments qui motiveront votre choix ? (LIRE - PLUSIEURS RÉPONSES POSSIBLES)

EB 61	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	
			West	East					
Your opinion about the national issues	26	44	34	35	39	45	40	40	39
Your opinion about the European issues	30	37	42	42	40	22	30	40	21
The party of the candidate(s)	26	26	24	23	18	30	20	24	23
The personality of the candidate(s)	26	23	21	20	18	25	14	19	20
The policies of the candidate(s)	30	49	38	36	29	39	24	53	37
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	3	3	2	2	2	1	3	2	2
Don't know	13	6	8	9	13	6	12	7	15
	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15
<i>Votre opinion sur les questions et enjeux nationaux</i>	42	35	32	34	38	45	47	38	38
<i>Votre opinion sur les questions et enjeux européens</i>	34	36	42	33	14	28	48	30	35
<i>Le parti du / des candidat(s)</i>	22	17	27	17	25	31	21	14	22
<i>La personnalité du / des candidat(s)</i>	15	25	15	29	17	44	15	8	17
<i>Les propositions du / des candidat(s)</i>	36	32	49	23	23	29	47	48	39
<i>Autre (SPONTANE)</i>	4	4	1	3	6	1	1	2	3
<i>Ne sait pas</i>	11	7	7	15	14	2	4	13	10

**16 - EFFECT OF ACTIVITIES AND DECISIONS OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT (% by country)**  
**EFFET DES ACTIVITÉS ET DÉCISIONS DU PARLEMENT EUROPÉEN (% par pays)**

**Question EN :**

Please consider the following and tell me how much its activities, decisions and so on affect people like yourself? In each case, do they have a great effect, some effect or no effect?

**Question FR :**

Pour l'institution suivante, pouvez-vous me dire si vous pensez que ses activités, décisions, etc. ont un grand effet, quelques effets ou aucun effet sur des personnes comme vous ?

	B			DK			D						GR			E			F			IRL		
							West			East														
	a)	b)	c)	a)	b)	c)	a)	b)	c)	a)	b)	c)	a)	b)	c)	a)	b)	c)	a)	b)	c)	a)	b)	c)
The (NATIONAL) government	26	45	25	55	41	4	56	36	6	57	36	6	57	33	6	56	33	9	54	34	9	34	47	17
The (LOWER HOUSE OF NATIONAL PARLIAMENT)	23	48	25	50	45	4	44	43	10	45	42	10	49	39	8	48	39	11	42	39	14	28	45	25
The European Union as a whole	15	49	28	19	64	13	24	55	14	24	54	13	24	52	12	34	49	12	28	44	21	16	51	28
The European Parliament in particular	13	44	34	11	57	21	16	46	22	16	46	21	17	46	18	26	50	17	23	45	23	12	45	35
Regional (or local) government in (OUR COUNTRY)	29	41	24	54	39	6	46	39	9	46	40	9	43	42	10	49	33	14	57	31	8	28	49	19
a) Grands effets	I			L			NL			A			P			FIN			S			UK		
b) Quelques effets																								
c) Aucun effet	a)	b)	c)	a)	b)	c)	a)	b)	c)	a)	b)	c)	a)	b)	c)	a)	b)	c)	a)	b)	c)	a)	b)	c)
Le gouvernement (NATIONAL)	54	31	9	33	42	22	55	35	10	37	45	12	39	49	9	34	54	12	46	45	7	50	40	7
Le (PARLEMENT NATIONAL), (LA CHAMBRE DE BASE DU PARLEMENT)	46	36	10	25	43	27	50	38	11	31	47	15	33	51	13	33	57	10	44	47	8	33	46	15
L'Union européenne dans son ensemble	24	49	15	21	50	25	28	49	18	22	50	19	25	53	15	15	60	23	15	59	21	15	52	21
Le Parlement européen en particulier	19	47	19	16	49	30	23	49	21	17	41	28	17	51	22	9	50	34	9	54	29	11	49	25
Le gouvernement régional (ou local) en (NOTRE PAYS)	38	33	13	36	39	21	43	39	16	36	47	11	30	55	11	46	40	12	56	33	9	46	43	7

The difference between "a", "b" and "c", and 100, is the percentage of "don't know" (not shown).

La différence entre "a", "b" et "c", et 100, est le pourcentage des "ne sait pas" (pas indiqué).

**17 - DO YOU AGREE OR DISAGREE? (% by country)**  
**D'ACCORD OU PAS D'ACCORD ? (% par pays)**

**Question EN :**

For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree?

**Question FR :**

Pourriez-vous me dire si vous êtes tout à fait d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt pas d'accord ou pas du tout d'accord avec chacune des propositions suivantes ?

EB 61 + : Totally & tend to agree - : Tend to & totally disagree	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West				East									
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
The members of the European Parliament are good at protecting your interests	39	41	32	52	40	44	39	44	36	45	55	30	46	35	29	48	54	19
The European Parliament has more power than the (LOWER HOUSE OF NATIONAL PARLIAMENT)	40	34	39	50	45	39	46	37	48	30	69	21	39	35	34	41	60	18
European Parliament elections are really important	63	25	73	20	69	18	67	19	59	23	86	10	62	20	66	21	73	10
+ : Tout à fait + plutôt d'accord - : Plutôt pas + pas du tout d'accord	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
Les membres du Parlement européen défendent bien vos intérêts	45	35	56	26	37	57	38	49	37	50	38	55	22	69	24	48	37	44
Le Parlement européen a plus de pouvoir que le Parlement national	42	41	59	23	53	43	61	23	53	30	61	33	60	35	43	28	44	36
Les élections européennes sont vraiment importantes	72	16	80	10	74	25	59	27	68	22	68	27	73	21	52	26	66	20

The difference between "+" and "-", and 100, is the percentage of "don't know" (not shown).

La différence entre les "+" et "-", et 100, est le pourcentage des "ne sait pas" (pas indiqué).

**18 - THE INTERESTING TOPICS FOR THE NEXT EUROPEAN ELECTIONS - Question text**  
**LES SUJETS INTÉRESSANTS POUR LA CAMPAGNE POUR LES PROCHAINES ÉLECTIONS**  
**EUROPÉENNES - Texte de la question**

**Question EN :**

Do you think the next European Parliament election campaign should mainly focus on...  
 (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) - [Results on next page](#)

**Question FR :**

A votre avis, sur quels sujets la campagne pour les prochaines élections européennes devrait-elle surtout mettre l'accent ? (MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - PLUSIEURS RÉPONSES POSSIBLES)  
 - [Résultats en page suivante](#)

**English**

1. Issues specific to (OUR COUNTRY) **[National issues]**
2. Agriculture
3. Environment
4. Crime
5. Employment
6. Immigration
7. Education
8. Common defence policy
9. Foreign policy
10. Enlargement of the European Union **[Enlargement]**
11. The reform of the European Union institutions **[Reform]**
12. The activities of the European Parliament **[European Parliament]**
13. Rights as a European Union citizen **[Citizen's rights]**
14. Don't know

**Français**

1. Les enjeux spécifiques à (NOTRE PAYS) **[Enjeux nationaux]**
2. L'agriculture
3. L'environnement
4. La sécurité
5. L'emploi
6. L'immigration
7. L'éducation
8. La politique de défense commune
9. La politique étrangère
10. L'élargissement de l'Union européenne **[Elargissement]**
11. La réforme des institutions de l'Union européenne **[Réforme]**
12. Les activités du Parlement Européen **[Parlement européen]**
13. Les droits en tant que citoyen de l'Union européenne **[Droits du citoyen]**
14. Ne sait pas

**18 - THE INTERESTING TOPICS FOR THE NEXT EUROPEAN ELECTIONS - Results in % by country**  
(Full question text on previous page)

**LES SUJETS INTÉRESSANTS POUR LA CAMPAGNE POUR LES PROCHAINES ÉLECTIONS EUROPÉENNES - Résultats en % par pays (Texte complet de la question en page précédente)**

EB 61	B	DK	D			GR	E	F	IRL
			West		East				
1. National issues	18	22	30	31	32	43	36	32	46
2. Agriculture	12	25	21	21	22	50	25	26	19
3. Environment	28	55	34	33	30	32	27	44	28
4. Crime	51	50	52	51	51	43	29	37	43
5. Employment	71	55	62	64	69	70	61	78	39
6. Immigration	42	48	49	47	41	36	53	34	30
7. Education	26	29	34	34	35	43	32	33	26
8. Common defence policy	13	23	26	25	21	22	20	18	12
9. Foreign policy	13	23	31	29	25	25	16	19	12
10. Enlargement	10	25	18	17	15	10	13	14	12
11. Reform	8	18	16	15	12	10	10	14	8
12. European Parliament	6	14	16	14	10	9	9	12	8
13. Citizen's rights	27	43	39	39	36	34	32	36	20
14. Don't know	3	5	3	3	4	5	6	2	8
	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15
1. Enjeux nationaux	38	21	42	48	47	46	54	33	35
2. L'agriculture	18	23	32	23	27	42	31	24	24
3. L'environnement	34	42	37	36	19	30	57	29	34
4. La sécurité	45	47	63	49	40	45	55	46	45
5. L'emploi	47	61	60	49	70	67	63	38	59
6. L'immigration	44	44	38	37	22	22	36	62	45
7. L'éducation	24	43	44	26	32	21	29	32	32
8. La politique de défense commune	22	21	25	15	11	22	19	27	22
9. La politique étrangère	17	18	24	13	6	12	21	20	20
10. Elargissement	11	12	17	11	10	13	16	10	13
11. Réforme	11	10	20	13	7	12	18	15	13
12. Parlement européen	10	7	16	10	7	13	14	13	12
13. Droits du citoyen	32	42	37	26	20	33	41	24	33
14. Ne sait pas	5	4	3	5	4	2	1	10	5

## STANDARD EUROBAROMETER 61 TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Between 20<sup>th</sup> February and 28<sup>th</sup> March 2004, the European Opinion Research Group, a consortium of Market and Public Opinion Research agencies, made out of INRA in Belgium – I.C.O. and GfK Worldwide, carried out wave 61 of the standard Eurobarometer, on request of the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate-General Press and Communication, Opinion Polls.

The Standard EUROBAROMETER 61 covers the population of the respective nationalities of the European Union Member States, aged 15 years and over, resident in each of the Member States. The basic sample design applied in all Member States is a multi-stage, random (probability) one. In each EU country, a number of sampling points was drawn with probability proportional to population size (for a total coverage of the country) and to population density.

For doing so, the points were drawn systematically from each of the "administrative regional units", after stratification by individual unit and type of area. They thus represent the whole territory of the Member States according to the EUROSTAT NUTS 2 (or equivalent) and according to the distribution of the resident population of the respective EU-nationalities in terms of metropolitan, urban and rural areas. In each of the selected sampling points, a starting address was drawn, at random. Further addresses were selected as every N<sup>th</sup> address by standard random route procedures, from the initial address. In each household, the respondent was drawn, at random. All interviews were face-to-face in people's home and in the appropriate national language.

COUNTRIES	INSTITUTES	N° INTERVIEWS	FIELDWORK DATES	POPULATION 15+ (x 000)
Belgium	INRA/IPSOS BELGIUM	1012	25/02 – 28/03	8,458
Denmark	GfK DENMARK	1000	21/02 – 24/03	4,355
Germany (East)	INRA/IPSOS DEUTSCHLAND	1037	22/02 – 11/03	13,164
Germany (West)	INRA/IPSOS DEUTSCHLAND	1032	20/02 – 10/03	56,319
Greece	MARKET ANALYSIS	1005	29/02 – 26/03	8,899
Spain	INRA/IPSOS ESPAÑA	1000	22/02 – 18/03	34,239
France	CSA-TMO	1019	22/02 – 10/03	47,936
Ireland	LANSDOWNE Market Research	1001	23/02 – 19/03	3,004
Italy	Demoskopea	1025	25/02 – 16/03	49,531
Luxembourg	ILRes	619	23/02 – 23/03	357
The Netherlands	INTOMART	1044	25/02 – 24/03	13,010
Austria	SPECTRA	1052	24/02 – 22/03	6,770
Portugal	METRIS	1000	23/02 – 17/03	8,620
Finland	MDC MARKETING RESEARCH	1027	26/02 – 28/03	4,245
Sweden	GfK SVERIGE	1000	23/02 – 19/03	7,252
Great Britain	MARTIN HAMBLIN LTD	1035	22/02 – 14/03	46,370
Northern Ireland	ULSTER MARKETING SURVEYS	308	25/02 – 17/03	1,314
TOTAL NUMBER OF INTERVIEWS		16216		

For each country a comparison between the sample and the universe was carried out. The Universe description was derived from Eurostat population data or from national statistics. For all EU member-countries a national weighting procedure, using marginal and intercellular weighting, was carried out based on this Universe description. As such in all countries, minimum gender, age, region NUTS 2 were introduced in the iteration procedure. For international weighting (i.e. EU averages), INRA (EUROPE) applies the official population figures as provided by EUROSTAT or national statistic offices. The total population figures for input in this post-weighting procedure are listed above.

The results of the Eurobarometer studies are reported in the form of tables, datafiles and analyses. Per question a table of results is given with the full question text in English, French and German. The results are expressed as a percentage of the total. The results of the Eurobarometer surveys are analysed and made available through the Directorate-General Press and Communication, Opinion Polls of the European Commission, rue de la Loi 200, B-1049 Brussels. The results are published on the Internet server of the European Commission: [http://europa.eu.int/comm/public\\_opinion/](http://europa.eu.int/comm/public_opinion/). All Eurobarometer datafiles are stored at the Zentral Archiv (Universität Köln, Bachemer Strasse, 40, D-50869 Köln-Lindenthal), available through the CESSDA Database <http://www.nsd.uib.no/cessda/europe.html>. They are at the disposal of all institutes members of the European Consortium for Political Research (Essex), of the Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research (Michigan) and of all those interested in social science research.

Readers are reminded that survey results are estimations, the accuracy of which, everything being equal, rests upon the sample size and upon the observed percentage. With samples of about 1,000 interviews, the real percentages vary within the following confidence limits:

Observed percentages	10% or 90%	20% or 80%	30% or 70%	40% or 60%	50%
Confidence limits	± 1.9%	± 2.5%	± 2.7%	± 3.0%	± 3.1%

**STANDARD EUROBAROMETER 61  
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